THE WHITE ROSETTE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 106 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Gove.nment and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,957.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets,

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag.

All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, ear-drops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.
Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.
Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital	Paid-up	16,38,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,87,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL,

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONOTION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charges moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 615 PIECES OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

H. C. SUIT NO. 215 OF 1917.

Gordhandas Mauji ..... Plaintiff.
Tricumdas Khimji and others Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort the following:

615 pieces of grey shirting (which are indented by Mr. Khimji Devji for his old concern through Messrs. Wallace & Co., MacDonald & Co., and other offices).

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC. OF MAJOR P. K. WATTAL Esq., (ASSTT. ACCTT.-GENERAL SECRETARIAT) AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Carved Household (specially made to Order), Furniture by Well-known Makers, Humber's bicycle with stand, Platedware by Reed and Barton, Glassware, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th May 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the bungalow opposite Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev's bungalow at Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of large telescopic dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined spring-cushioned drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book-case, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, reclining sofas dressing and writing tables marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, hall and table lamps English camera complete with accessories, flower vases, hall mark solid silver centre piece under glass dome English table clock, rich engravings and pictures selected seasonwood bedroom furniture, single and double iron bedsteads, soil linen baskets, Curzon chairs, bird cage, washhand table, filter, palm stands blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs Durrie and Persian carpets, English ice box with refrigerator, table ornaments rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, Humber's bicycle etc.

The property of P. K. Wattal Esq. Asstt.-Acctt.-General, Secretariat and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF ICE-BAGS.

Under instructions from Multani Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Vora Akberally Abdul Husain, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th May at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, the following:—

2 cases of ice-bags each case containing 24 doz. size 7in.
2 cases of ice-bags each case containing 24 doz. size 9in.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 TON ANILINE SALTS (PRIME FLAKY QUALITY).

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of the firm concerned on MONDAY, the 7th May 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard.

A recent consignment of 1 ton Aniline salts (prime flaky quality) in 250 lbs. casks.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 4th May 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SAFES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th day of May, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, valuable household furniture comprising, dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, meat-safes, tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top tables, easy chairs, bedsteads, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables etc etc.

1 Remington typewriter.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

9 "Dann" fire proof safes of different sizes with secret drawers and bent corners.

The above is on view

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH MAY, 1917, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate their Palaces, Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Rare Specially Selected Artistic Coloured and White Marble Italian Statues, Busts, Pedestals, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Company, will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th day of May 1917 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Post Office (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

EX. S. S. "TYCHO."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues, busts, pedestals, by well known artists on various subjects such as The Day, The Night, Falcone, Bather, Group of Kiss, Joan of Arc, Inspiration, Saffo, Bust of Laura, Promise, Broken Doll, Maternity Affection, Group of Wit Boy, Study, Three Graces, Megnon, Look at Me Not, large marble garden fountain, garden statues, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,750 CASKS OF CEMENT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1917, at 11-30 a.m. (in the morning) in the Alexandra Dock No. 11 and 12 Sheds, on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged goods, Ex. S.S. Nankin:—

1,750 casks cement (Hand Brand).

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 430 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Messrs. H. J. Billimoria and Co.'s Jatha:—

About 450 bales slightly damaged cotton (Broach, Khandesh, Akola, Berar, Shegam, Beawar, etc.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 970 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba in Mr. Ramchander Premsukhdas's Godown, in Naik Lane, on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by water:—

320 bales cotton Shegaum.
61 bales, cotton Naded.
64 bales, cotton Akola.
39 bales, cotton Broach.
91 bales, cotton Hingoli.
24 bales, cotton Muthia.
81 bales, cotton Scinde-Punjab.
68 bales, cotton Khangaum.
121 bales, cotton Ujjan, Aligarh, Hathras.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on plot No. 3/4 on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Hukmichand Rambhagat's Godown:—

1,500 bales high class stapled cotton:—
Khamgam, Akola, Broach, Warora, Dhulia, Nardana, Bengal, Neemuch, Amrgati, Kekri, Panipat, Beawer, Hingoli, Multan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation near Plot No. 13-16, on account of the concerned:—

About 634 Full pressed bales of Hansi, Khurja, Lelpur, Beawar, Sind Punjab and Rawand Cotton of Khumji Vishyam's Jatha out of "Z" shed at Victoria Dock slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman, consisting of one lot household furniture such as drawing room suite, cushion sofas, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, brass and iron double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, one brand new hornless gramophone, electric ceiling fans, typewriters, ice box, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, quiet in saddle.
1 3½ h. p. Humber Motor Cycle with cane side car, 2 speed gears, free engine, hand starter with lamp horn and fittings complete in perfect running order.

ON MONDAY the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra E. D. Sassoon Mills, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. and on account and risk of Manchubhai Kasturchand, Esq.

Drooping No. 3 about 50 candies.
At Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.:
Fly and Strippings No. 6 about 10 candies.
Lickurin Fly about 10 candies.
At Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd.:
Fly No. 6 about 5 candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY THE 4TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of valuable household and office furniture and jewellery set with diamond rubies, emeralds and pearls etc.

Messrs. K. A. Readymoney and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, the following furniture etc.

Such as drawing room suites in five pieces, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding and square dining tables, chested drawers, revolving book cases, washing tables, marble top octagon and round tables, screens, dirty clothes baskets, writing tables, book stands, chairs with arms and without arms, easy chairs, leather lined sofas reclining, sofas, tile top teapoys folding plain wooden teapoys, watches etc.

On account and risk of Lowji Ariun.

1 Ring set with diamonds and rubies.

Valuable jewellery containing brilliant diamond rose, nose rings, collar buttons, pearl toran mala, taifuls, bangles, coodajodi, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay 4th May 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED Calcutta firm desires to represent any first class Mills for Cloth or Yarn; willing to advance moneys against approved consignments. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7966

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon may be personally consulted at 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Moderate fees. 7927

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7928

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED CLERK knowing English and Urdu. Salary according to qualification. Apply to POONAWALA, Club Road. 8008.

WANTED—A Gujerati and Marathi knowing SHORTHAND TYPIST with a good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 30 a month. Apply to the DHARMADHYAKSHA, Baroda State. 8011

WANTED— for a Native State NURSE for baby 9 months old. Salary moderate with board and lodging free. Apply sharp stating salary required with testimonials to Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7952

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING MASTER. Must be a good Carder. Good salary. Apply to:—

JUBILEE MILLS,
Ahmedabad. 7995

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One PORTABLE BOILER Length 11 ft. from Smoke Box to grate. Eight Horse Power. Testing pressure 150 lbs. Working pressure 100 lbs. with accessories in working order. Apply Agents, Barsi Mill, Barsi Town. 7997

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1885

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 H. P. TORPEDO BODY ENGLISH CAR in excellent running order. Write to Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8007

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR at Nipean Sea Road, to a respectable Hindu family. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—At Mahableshwar for the hot season a fully furnished, airy and spacious storied BUNGALOW, commanding fine scenery. Apply sharp to Box No. 756. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7998

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Unfurnished portion of flat on the third floor having two commodious rooms a bath room, verandah and a separate kitchen facingg the Apollo Bunder. Excellent Sea view. Apply to MANAGER, Watson's Annexe. 7982

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(Incorporated in England.)

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the scale of passenger fares over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway appearing in para 35 page 91 of the current coaching guide No. 193 of February 1917, will be revised with effect from 1st June, 1917, as under:—

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SINGLE JOURNEY FARE PER MILE.

First class	18 pies.
Second class	9 pies.
Intermediate class	4½ pies
Third class (by mail) ...	3½ pies
Third class (by ordinary train)	3 pies

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, dated 2nd May, 1917. 262

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
8004 Agents

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant, from Japan via Hong-Kong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ERRATUM.

IN column 4 of the schedule appended to the advertisement in the issues of 23rd and 24th April, 1917, regarding enemy shares the following corrections are hereby notified:—

FOR No.	Against	READ,
O 583666/70	Robert Dill	O 56366 70

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property.
Canada Building,
Home Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re: THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (in liquidation).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above company is in liquidation and that the liquidation proceedings have now been taken up. The creditors of the company who have not already submitted their claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, are required on or before 31st May, 1917, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., are in person or by their attorneys to attend and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from the liquidation. Creditors who have already submitted their claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, are hereby required to communicate direct with the said S. B. Billimoria and Co. and to submit to them proof of their debts or claims. If so required in writing by the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., they shall attend in person to prove their debts or claims in the manner aforesaid.

The attention of all persons having claims against the said company is invited to clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding Up) Order, 1916, which was published under Notification No. 6200-W-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357 dated 26th July 1916 at pages 1644, et. seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, of 3rd August, 1916.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.
Canada Building, Home Street,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1917. 8006

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIDAS VANDRAWANDAS has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon commonly known as the Glass House, situate lying and being on the East side of a public passage at Cavel Sereet in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 432 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 44, and now under C Ward Nos. 3854 and 3855 (1) and street Nos. 182 and 183 and by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 199, which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperance on or towards the West and North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it by the property of Jainto Borges.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
8012 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ANANDIBAI, widow of KASHINATH GOPALRAO WAGLE and DATTARAM KASHINATH WAGLE as guardian of his minor son Ganpatrao both of Khamasha Chakla, Ahmedabad have agreed to sell to the undersigned the properties mentioned below. Any person or persons having any claim or claims against the said properties are hereby requested to lodge the same to the undersigned on or before 17th May, 1917.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Two houses or Dehlas bearing Municipal numbers 5542 and 5543 with the open land situated at the back of the buildings and situated in Ahmedabad-Jamalpur Road and bounded as follows:—

North—Police Choky.
South—Dashnagar's Vadi.
East—Building of Dr. Naoroji.
West—Open Road, known as Jamalpur Road.

CHIMANLAL P. BRORER,
B.A., L.L.B.,
High Court Pleader,
Ahmedabad.

C/o Javeri & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
May, 1917. 8010

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medow's Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 200 CANDIS BOLD GROUND NUTS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 4th May, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Shivji Kooverji & Co. at their godown, Doongri Street and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vithaldas Odhavji.

200 candis bold ground nuts, Solapur Barsi District, April and May 1917, delivery according to the conditions of Kabala.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES JAPANESE OLD NEWSPAPERS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th May 1917 at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Narsee Monjee at Dana Bunder, Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of the concerned. 42 bales of Japanese old Newspapers. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Home of Select Cinema.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT

LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE WONDERFUL FILM

"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."

EVERY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN OF BOMBAY SHOULD SEE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FILM.

TAKEN IN BOMBAY
SHOWING THE WORK OF BOMBAY.
FAMILIAR SCENES FAMILIAR FACES

IN ADDITION TO THIS FILM:—

"A SOUL AT STAKE."

A young girl anxious to do some good work goes to China as a Missionary. Unaccustomed to the ways of the world, she is trapped by a Chinaman, but at last is rescued by a native of her own Mother Country whom she marries.

Also

"THE MADCAP QUEEN OF CORONA."

A Lady being discontented of her own social standing in life persuades her double to take her part for a short period. The other girl consents, and the result is a series of funny situations.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NEXT WEEK

THE RENOWNED SPANISH DANCERS & SINGERS

SIGNOR MALAGA
AND
SIGNORITA MALAGA

WILL PRESENT A STUPENDOUS VARIETY BILL

TOGETHER WITH A FINE FAIRY TALE.

THE MAGIC CARPET.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30.

THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST

A four-act drama unique in plot, with pretty little scraps about every four hundred feet. The plot deals with the theft of a valuable chemicle formula for making artificial diamonds and the efforts of the gang to steel it.

USUAL HALF RATES.

SEE IT—YOU ARE SURE TO LIKE IT.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO!!

ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

YOUR LAST CHANCE
to see the most sensational Drama

SUZANNE

Don't Forget.

SUZANNE

is the talk of Bombay and

TO-NIGHT

it will be gone for ever

THEREFORE DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Saturday 5th another grand change of Programme.

PATHE COLOUR TRAVEL
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

THE TWO DUCHESS
or
A WOMAN'S REVENGE

3 parts and a roaring comic.
Lukes Preperedness Preparation.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M. MATINEE SHOW
2 NEW CYCLES AS PRIZE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Watch the date for
MACISTE ALPINO THE HERO OF CABIRIA.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The largest and most beautiful Theatre in the East.
Trams from all over the City stop right at the Door.

Thrice Nightly: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER

'A WOMAN'S FIGHT'

The story of a girl, who from being a pawn in life's game, became its Queen and from a life of coarseness and brutality through sheer force of will, became a power for good and beauty

A LUCKY MISTAKE
is always welcome
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.

'STILL WATERS RUN DEEP'

Featuring

LADY TREE.

The Fine Old Comedy tells of how a man who is a mere nobody in his own house is led by unsought events to take his rightful place as number one.

AN ENGLISH FILM
taken amidst English environments.

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

"YOU HAVE GOT ME BASS, THIS TIME BUT MY TURN'S NEXT"

ULTUS AND THE SECRET OF THE NIGHT

ULTUS

The third most exciting instalment of the "ULTUS" Serial in which Conway Bass, the detective, for once triumphs!

Full of clever "stunts."

This is the last week you can see "ULTUS."

DON'T MISS AND BE SORRY.

NEXT WEEK.

"AVALANCHE OF FATE"

ARMANDO VAY'S SENSATIONAL EXCLUSIVE.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD.

N.B.—The fourth instalment of the "ULTUS" Serial having not come to hand, we regret that a postponement of it has been unavoidable and we trust our good patrons will properly realise the position.

GREATEST ATTRACTION,

AT MUSTAN TANK, BELLASIS ROAD

To-Night! To-Night!

AND EVERY FOLLOWING NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus
AND
Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals

MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.M. & AT NIGHT AS USUAL

Special Tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding. For particulars see our handbills.

Prof. Parsharamrao, *Proprietor.* R. V. Patwardhan. *Manager.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL



THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Presents.

A GREAT WAR DRAMA

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN."

IN 5 ACTS.

A Tense Drama of Emotion, of wonderful Situations and stirring Climaxes.

TIME

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

MARY NASH.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WIN Rs. 10,00,000.

The Imperial is giving away two War Lottery Tickets every Saturday and Sunday.

WEST END CINEMA

DO ***YOU*** LIKE THRILLS ?

THE

"WHITE ROSETTE"

is an exciting drama opening with a crime committed 1000 years ago. It shows how, after all that time, its memory remained in the minds of present-day people. Every foot is sensational . .

THE

"WHITE ROSETTE"

Come to-night

AT

5-30, 7, 8-30, or 10 p. m.

to the coolest and most comfortable theatre in Bombay. . . . . .

WEST END CINEMA

TO-MORROW

The most startling subject of the season——A Feast of Thrills

THE

GOLDEN ARROW

at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone. 1882.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

THE

GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY REVUE CO.

presents

MERRY MUSICAL MILITARY

EXTRAVAGANZA REVUE.

THE GAY HUSSARS

or the

GIRLS IN SCARLET & GOLD

A whirl-wind of

MUSIC MIRTH MELODY

Place : GAIETY on the Hooghly.

SEE THE GAIETY DEFENCE FORCE THE TRIBUNAL BOARD THE MEDICAL EXAM.

and the

GAIETY TOWN GUARDS AT DRILL.

Inspection by

GENERAL CHARLES BLUFF.

SEE

THE BAND OF THE BOMBAY HUSSARS

under

LIEUTS. WALL & NUT.

A Brilliant GAIETY Costume Success

SEE BOMBAY ON THE SPREE THE WITTY DIALOGUES

CHIC & DAINTY UNIFORMS.

Popular CHORUSES and Novelty DANCES.

REMEMBER

THE ONLY ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND MUSIC HALL IN BOMBAY AND PACKED NIGHTLY.

The Revue is preceded by

HUGE VAUDEVILLES

HEAR, HEAR, BEFORE CONDEMNING.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

for observing the "Seventh day" of the week,

"The Sabbath of The Lord." Are they RIGHT or WRONG ?

Their reasons for doing so will be set forth in

THE NEW HALL SERMON,

SUNDAY, May 6, 6-30 p.m.

The candid are invited.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delight fully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.

"BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Very efficacious in this season.

Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag., etc., As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.

B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,

Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

Kazi's Dhabe Mata's Polo Ahmedabad City.

JUST ONE TRIAL

will convince you of the superiority of our

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.

Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price Rs. 7 per piece.

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY.

Benares City.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans	12.97 + 1
Egyptian F. G. F.	24.25—25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at July	20.00—15
Oct	19.35— 5
Jan.	19.40— 1
New Orleans 10 a.m. Not received.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	12.59	
May-June	12.52	
June-July	12.45	
July-Aug.	12.37	
Aug.-Sept.	12.19	
Sept.-Oct.	11.98	
Oct.-Nov.	11.87	—4
Nov.-Dec.	11.78	
Dec.-Jan.	11.76	
Jan.-Feb.	11.73	
Feb.-Mar.	11.70	
Mar.-Apl.	11.67	
Apl.-May.	11.66	
May-June	11.66	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.49	
May-June	12.42	
June-July	12.35	—14
July-Aug.	12.27	
Aug.-Sept.	12.09	
Sept.-Oct.	11.90	—12
Oct.-Nov.	11.79	
Nov.-Dec.	11.72	
Dec.-Jan.	11.69	—11
Jan.-Feb.	11.66	
Feb.-March	11.64	
March-April	11.61	—10
April-May	11.60	
May-June	11.59	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price
May	24.35—50
July	23.70—40
Nov.	21.95—65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	8.92	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	10.10	
" " Fine ..	10.15	
" No 1 Oomra Good ..	10.52	
" " " Fully Good	10.80	
" " " Fine ..	9.95	
" Broach Good ..	12.09	
" " Fully Good	12.27	
" " Fine	12.45	
" Scinde Good ..	10.17	
" " Fully Good	10.35	
" " Fine ..	10.60	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1st.

CORRECTION.

Futures at New Orleans October	18.67	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000	
" " to Continent	3,000	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.69	Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½	
Demand Bills	4.75.80	
Silver Commercial Bars	74½	

New York, May 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	
" " to Continent	..	
Futures at New York July	19.07	—22
" " Oct.	19.31	—19
" " Jan.	69.39	
Spot Cotton at New York	20.50	+20
" New Orleans	..	
Futures at New Orleans July	19.20	—17
" " Oct.	18.70	

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 1st.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. April-May Afloat Paid .. 685

Tone :—Very firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 3.

The market again opened at 3 p.m. the rates quoted being Fine Broach, May, Rs. 389, Fine Bengal, May, Rs. 292/3, and New Crop Good Broach, April, 1918, Rs. 359. There has been some enquiry for Fine Broach, May, and the rate is steadier as under. Business was also done in Fine M. G. Bengal, May and July, the latter at Rs. 304/5. Trading in New Crop has been limited only a few hundred bales Good Broach, April, 1918, having been done. Other descriptions of Old Crop were quiet but steady with no business passing.

Ready cotton has also been quiet and the offtake small. Neither Mills nor Japanese Houses have taken much interest in ready.

QUOTATIONS 5 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach May, Rs. 390/1.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola May, Rs. 364.
Fine M. G. Bengal May, Rs. 293.
Good M. G. Westerns May-June, Rs. 393.
Good H. G. Westerns May-June, Rs. 383.
Good Sawgd. Dharwar May-June, Rs. 389.
Good M. G. Coompta May-June, Rs. 398.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April 1918, Rs. 359.
Fully Good Bengal January 1918, Rs. 267.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd May :—

Cotton	12,693	bales.
Wheat	19,854	cwts.
Linseed	22,029	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard, etc.	1,119	"
Gingellyseed	Nil.	"
Poppyseed	Nil.	"
Groundnuts	6,479	"
Castorseed	2,209	"
Rice	15,531	"
Myrabollams	1,861	"
Cottonseed	416	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	"
Gram	1,674	"
Joowar	1,068	"
Maize	Nil.	"
Barley	615	"

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3rd MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana		285	275		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	309	299	289		"
M. G. Scinde Punjab	313	303	293		"
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		383	371		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		383	371		"
M. G. Yeotmal		372	357		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		368	353		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		386	341		"
M. G. Amraoti		365	340		"
M. G. Broach		397	395	394	"
M. G. Muttia		337	325		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 3rd May 1917. 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	266	1/25 Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	308	294	284	..	Ready & May
	..	304	..	..	1/25 July
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	311	297	287	..	Ready & May
	..	..	345	315	.. Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	335	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	350	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	Ready
	..	..	..	395	June/July
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	363	338	..	Ready & May
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	360	335	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	366	348	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	376	358	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	380	365	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	382	367	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	400	398	397	Ready
	..	392	..	..	May
	..	404	..	..	1/25 July
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	368	1/25th Apr.18
Wadhwan (G.S.)	..	408	398	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	337	325	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	381	Ready
	..	..	..	385	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	395	Ready
	..	..	..	394	Jane/July
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	384	June July
	..	..	..	405	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	400	June/July

***HEAT AND SEEDS.**

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 3rd—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	43 0 0	5 14 6
" " Cawnpore 70-80	43 0 0	5 13 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 3 0	8 9 0
" Thin	7 3 0	7 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	46 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	42 0 0	8 0 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 8 0
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	—.—
Mowraseed	4 0 0	—.—
Jawa	30 0 0	6 4 6
Avandi	36 0 0	7 8 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	8 4 7/½	
Linseed May	8 12 6	
" Sept.	9 5 6	
Wheat White Aug.-Sept.	6 8 6	
Poppyseed April/May	7 0 0	
Jawa April/May	4 4 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by rail on 1st May, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	24	28,265
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	8,516

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

18 boxes silver bullion Rs. 1,57,000 from China. Importer, The Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte de Paris.

BULLION.

The silver market has been steady following the rise in London. There was also some bear covering for the first settlement.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-13.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 92-1.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 90-13

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 190¾.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 258½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 150.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market opened quiet and dull but it recovered soon owing to speculators covering sales. The market closed quite steady and there was a fair improvement in the prices.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,385 to 1,410, Madhawjis from 1,485 to 1,512/8, Nagpurs from 2,260 to 2,280, Fazulbhoys from 587/8 to 607/8, Crescents from 180 to 185, Davids from 440 to 450, Pearls from 417/8 to 432/8, Indian Bleachings from 262/8 to 272/8, Indore Malwa from 355 to 370, Swadeshis from 1,675 to 1,680, Simplex from 575 to 585. Currimbhoys were steady at 280.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were placed between 222/8 and 227/8 and Defds between 905 and 915. Katni ordys were steady at 257/8 and Defds at 955.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 40 and Central India Minings at 42/8. Bombay Burmas at 930 and Tata Hydros at 1,080.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The storm in the Bay has moved very fast and is now off the north Orissa coast, travelling in some northerly direction.

Rainfall has been local in lower Burma, Orissa, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Berar, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Malabar, North Madras coast and Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Darjeeling and Balasore one inch, Cuttack two, Hanamkonda and Madura one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in north-east India and Upper Burma and a decrease in the peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect but night temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature is normal in lower Sind but humidity is normal and temperature is in defect over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.15in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has again fallen and is now in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Nizamabad and Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved northwards. Conditions remain generally unsettled over the whole of reporting area. Local rain has fallen on the south Coromandel coast and in south Malabar, the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad and Berar. Dust and thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana and the United Provinces but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central and the United Provinces, Rajputana, Hyderabad and possibly in the Punjab, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.750 Inch.
Temperature of Air	88.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.3 "
Minimum do. do.	75.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	188 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	May	h.	m.	ft. in.	May	h	m.	ft in.
Thur	3	m 9	8	25 0	3	m 2	49	18 6
Fri.	4	m 9	51	26 1	4	m 3	23	17 6
		9	40a	26 1		3	40a	19 4
Sat.	5	m 10	30	27 1	5	m 3	55	16 7
		10	16a	26 0		4	21a	18 11
Sun.	6	m 11	8	27 11	6	m 4	27	15 10
		10	52a	26 10		5	0a	18 2
Mon.	7	m 11	46	28 7	7	m 5	0	15 2
		11	29a	29 1		5	39a	18 7
Tues	8	m 0	24a	29 0	8	m 5	35	14 8
						6	19a	18 8
Wed	9	m 0	8	27 1	9	m 6	12	14 6
		1	4a	29 0		7	1a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd May 1917 was 29.672 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.

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R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

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To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have obtained unexpected benefit by using your wonderful specific for Diabetes. I am cured within a fortnight. I did not expect such speedy results within such a short time. To-day I have got the urine examined by the Assistant-Surgeon, Jaipur, with the following results:—

Specific gravity 1012, Sugar nil against Specific gravity 1020, and Sugar 6 grains to 1 oz. on the 2nd instant. I feel well now.....

I have recommended your specific to Tauliqdar of Nasuda (Baghera P. O.) who has got the Specific from you. I have just to-day recommended my friend, B. Bhola Nath, Assistant-Engineer and City Supervisor, Jaipur and other friends to use your Specific, who, I hope, will shortly send for it. Your specific is, no doubt, a Miracle.

Yours faithfully,
DAULAT RAM,
Overseer,
Sukhakunwan, Jaipur city (Rajputana).

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 3.)

Mr. B. W. Kissan I.C.S. to act as Political Agent, Surat, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hudson I.C.S.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of sec. 21 to appoint Mr. Navroji Dahmanji Vakil to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati resigned.

Mr. H. B. Khanolkar, Mamlatdar of the Devgad Taluka to be a Magistrate of the First Class in Ratnagiri District.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S. on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum vice Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S. proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B. Kidd to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. E. Sharp.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S. to act as Collector of Surat during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S. on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S. transferred.

Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Kulkarni to act as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji.

Mr. T. H. Potts, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, to be Assistant Collector of Customs, Karachi with effect from 19th April 1917 vice Mr. J. M. Brennan, reverted.

The following officers to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collectors with effect from the dates noted against each:—

From 15th June 1916—Rao Saheb Ganesh Balvant Jagade.

From 12th July 1916—Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Narahkar and to remain seconded.

From 12th July 1916—Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram Umarwadia vice Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar.

From 26th July 1916—Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit.

From 24th September 1916—Mr. Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi.

From 20th November 1916—Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Ravi.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for three months granted to Mr. A. C. Illey, Deputy Conservator of Forests is extended by four days.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar, Deputy Collector, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st May 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. L. Reid, I.C.S. is allowed a further extension of furlough for two days in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

Dr. Noshirvan Gustasp, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Division to be Divisional Forest Officer, Larkana.

On relief Mr. Medharam Deumal Jagtiani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests Larkana Division to be Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad.

Mr. Ashutish Chandra Sen, I.C.S., passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the Higher Standard on 3rd April 1917.

Government Notification granting Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S. Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th April 1917, is cancelled.

Khan Bahadur Rustam Bamansha Vakil, I.S.O. to be Additional Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, with effect from 25th January 1917 pending further orders, while continuing to do duty as Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S. passed with credit the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 11th April 1917.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte to be Principal, Training College for Men, Poona.

G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps. Captain (Honorary Major) John Charles Dodgson Raper, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 17th February 1917.

Captain (Honorary Major) Julius Preston Mackeson, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated the 15th March 1917.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. Francis Guy Travers is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst performing the duties of Adjutant of the Corps. Dated 14th March 1917.

Aden Volunteer Rifles.—Harold Berridge to be Commandant with the rank of Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March, 1917.

Thomas Williamson McLachlan to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

James Betts Grey to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

Cyril Eric Leman to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

Henry Zoro Rycroft to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

Henry Stephens Lofting to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Captain A. L. Field to be Quarter Master vice Lieut. Quarter Master H. Campbell Shaw, appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers with effect from 1st March 1917.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L.M. and S. Acting Civil Surgeon, Broach has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 17th March 1917.

Assistant Surgeon Kashinath Vishnu Chipkar, L.M. & S. to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivji Poredi L.M. & S.

Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E. Acting Executive Engineer is granted privilege leave in India for six weeks, with effect from the 14th May 1917, with permission to prefix Sunday to the leave.

Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc. (Edin.) Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, vice Mr. Watson.

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Chief Engineer, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. V. Scudamore, British Service. Dated 8th November 1916.

Mr. Dinkar Dattatraya Sabnis, LL.B., and Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant, LL.B. are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

BEAUTY WITHOUT ROUGE, CREAM OR POWDER.

A PARISIAN COMPLEXION SECRET.

Contrary to the usual belief, the most beautiful French ladies rarely use rouge, or creams or powders containing bismuth or caustic alkali; claiming, and with very good reason, that such preparations not only give a made-up appearance but ultimately ruin the complexion. When asked what they use to preserve and enhance their beauty, they invariably give the credit to the regular use of an inexpensive lotion, prepared by mixing 2 oz. Rose Water with 2 oz. Flowers of Oxzoin and 1 dram Tincture of Benzoin, obtainable of any good chemist. Apply every night and morning with a soft cloth or sponge. It quickly tones up the dullest skin and gives fresh rosebloom complexion, such as is usually seen only in youth. Although nothing has yet been found which completely removes deep wrinkles, this makes them far less apparent, and a lady using this lotion regularly is certain never to have a badly wrinkled face. 7778

BOMBAY UNIVERCITY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

CLASS I.

The following candidates have passed in Class I (in order of merit):—

Ambale Subrahmanyam, Basangowda Hanmantgowda Patil, Dattatraya Melgiri Kurtkoti, and Rango Kashinath Kulkarni.

CLASS II.

Harising Himatsing Advani, Govind Mahadev Bapat, Chandulal Manilal Bhatt, Jamsetji Ardeshir Daji, Khanchand Shamdas Daryani, Shridhar Gopal Deshpande, Haeem Ezekiel, Gopal Vaman Hardikar, Govind Vaman Hardikar, Chandiram Metharam Jagtiani, Govind Pandurang Jambhekar, Faredun Jehangir Kabraji, Madhav Narayan Kamat, Ramchandra Pandurang Kanhere, Abdulkadir Abdulalimsaheb Khatib, Govind Chintaman Limaye, Balaram Bapuji Navalkar, Ramchandra Balvant Nimbalkar, Vrajlal Girdharlal Patel, Shamsundar Narsimhacharya Punekar, Atal Bihari Sengupta, Ambalal Tribhovandas Shah, Ghanashyam Shivram Talwadekar, Govind Krishna Tatke, Bhaishankar Girdharlal Vyas,

EXAMINATION EOR THE DEGREE OF B, AG.

The following candidates have passed the Examination in the Second Class.

Habibullah Ghulamhyderkhan Baluch, Narayan Vithal Bhagvat, Cyril Rodrigues Chico, Kaikhusru Pestonji Chinoy, Cavasji Cooverji Contractor, Dattatraya Shambhurao Datar, Percy Deedie, Hiralal Maganlal Desai, Gopal Bhikaji Deshmukh, Shridhar Ganesh Gadre, Hazratsaheb Rajesaheb Gorvankol, Keshav Babashet Gujar, Burjor Behramji Jamaspjina, Jayantilal Gunvantram Jani, Keshav Mahadev Joglekar, Dhondo Narayan Joshi, Yashvantrai Rajaram Joshi, Vallavdas Mathurdas Majmurdar, Rustom Merwanji Master, Shrinivas Ramchandra Nadig, Ambalal Haribhai Patel, Hari Chintaman Patil, Ramchandra Subrao Patil, Gregory J. Rodrigues, Vinayak Tukaram Shahane, Mohamedyusuf Usman Shaikh, Mohiyuddin Vazir Shaikh, Murigeppa Adiveppa Shetti, Sitaram Parshuram Tivari, Maharudrapa Fakirapa Yettinamani.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was a slight rain during the week ending 1st instant in parts of Sind and in Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in three districts of the Deccan and two districts of Karnatak and were steady elsewhere.

INDIAN CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 379, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

R. F. A.: Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Cotter, Lieut. J. J. Mein, Temporary Lieut. W. Cunningham, 2nd-Lieuts. P. S. Smith, T. W. Lovelace.

Machine Gun Corps: 2nd-Lieut. H. C. L. Yeo.

I. A. R. O.: Capt. F. C. Roberts, 2nd-Lieuts. G. H. Raschen, B. P. T. O'Brien.

SIMLA, May 1.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 380, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Royal Field Artillery: Major the Earl of Suffolk.

Indian Army: Second-Lieut. C. N. Harris.

WOUNDED.

Royal Field Artillery: Lieut. G. K. Stewart.

Machine Gun Corps: Temporary Lieut. M. I. Machin.

Black Watch: Lieut. A. Gilroy, 2nd-Lieut. G. J. R. Brown.

Seaforth Highlanders: Lieut. W. M. Mackay, Lieut. T. A. White, 2nd-Lieut. C. C. A. Marss.

Devonshires: 2nd-Lieut. G. R. Trusted.

Indian Army: Major M. R. Pocock, Lieuts. C. M. Percy Jones, E. A. Stead.

The following names of Britash officers appear in the Casualty List No. 381, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Black Watch: Capt. R. McFarlane.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Black Watch: 2nd-Lieut. D. McArthur.

WOUNDED.

Nottinghamshires and Derbyshires: Lieut. U. H. E. Sowter.

Gloucestershires: 2nd-Lieut. H. W. G. Westrace.

Leicestershires: 2nd-Lieuts. T. J. R. Warren, S. T. G. Anderson.

Black Watch: Capt. L. H. Willett, 2nd-Lieut. P. E. Smythe.

Indian Army: Major G. B. C. Irvine.

MISSING.

Black Watch: 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Quine.

SIMLA, May 2.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 382, Indian Expeditionary forces:—

Killed:—North Staffordshires.—2nd Lieut. J A Marks (previously reported missing.)

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieuts W S Mackenzie, J A C Webster, J R L Mackenzie.

Royal Lancasters.—2nd Lieut J E Mawdsley.

Indian Army.—Lieut Colonel W W G Griffith, Captain H M Hogg, Lieut A G Hunter.

Wounded:—Royal Field Artillery.—2nd Lieuts J G Williams, C H Whitcombe.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Captain F C A Troup.

Machine Gun Corps.—Lieut J R N Graham.

Seaforth Highlanders.—Captain R W Ross, Lieuts J W E Dickson, H E R Widnell, 2nd Lieut A W T Bonar.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—2nd Lieut N J Wilson.

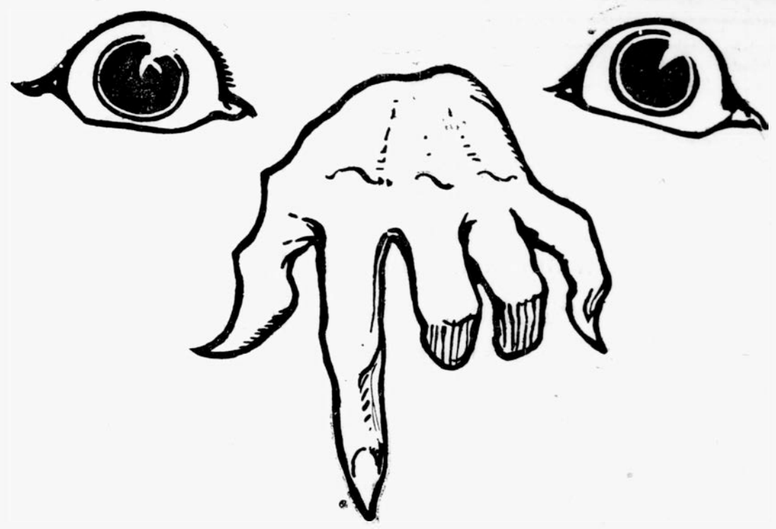
Royal Lancasters.—2nd Lieuts G A Openshaw, S R Jacobs, H L Scott.

South Lancashires.—2nd Lieuts J W Dunning, H W Molyneux.

Indian Army.—Lieut Cols A L Barrett, J Grattan, F P C Keily, Captain R M Adams, 2nd Lieut W I P Feltham.

I. A. R. O.—Lieut A G A Dunning, 2nd Lieuts A D C Forbes, E. C Dandy, G D Mackay, H E B Priestly.

Died of Wounds.—I. A. R. O.—Lieut L H Swift.



AT
"IMPERIAL"
ON
SATURDAY, MAY 5th
PATHE'S
GREATEST WONDER SERIAL
The SHIELDING SHADOW
FEATURING
GRACE DARMOND, RALPH KELLARD AND LEON BARX
IN
15 EPISODES
READ THE THRILLING STORY OF THE SHIELDING SHADOW IN THIS PAPER EVERY WEEK AND THEN SEE THE PICTURES
AT
IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

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& COMPANY .

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327, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Avan, 2186.
Mahomedan: 12th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Hindu:: 12th Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.; Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Moon Phases: Full moon May 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 6.

First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, Annual Gathering, Albless Baug, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 7.

Final M.B., B.S., F.E., S.E. (Civil and Mechanical) and B.E. (Civil and Mechanical) Examinations' results declared,

TUESDAY, May 8.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Annual Meeting, Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 110 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45
Emperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, May 3.

391—Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending 5th May, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Parade daily at 6-30 a.m.

All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.

Officers and N. C. O.'s Musketry Instruction (Voluntary) daily at 7-30 a.m.

Buglers, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Parades for efficients and Extra efficients of last season will commence on 12th May and these members must draw equipment before that date.

392—Equipment.

Equipment will be issued at the armoury to all members of the Poona Rifles I.D.F. residing in Poona, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Sundays.

393—Transfer.

Pte. P. M. Mehta is transferred from "B" Co. to "C" Co., Bombay.

394—Decrease.

Pte. E. Muratore having been granted Total exemption is struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly.

Pte. A. Groves is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

395—Increase.

Pte. R. W. Harman, Indian Defence Force, has been appointed to the Poona Rifles from 1st April, 1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

THE HAJI ESMAIL GUL MAHOMED MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated during April was 3,263. Of these 890 were males and 1,803 females and 570 children, and the daily average of attendance was 108.

THE JUNAGAD SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

A meeting of the subjects of the Junagad State residing in Bombay, will be held in the office of Messrs. Dikshit, Dharamsi and Purushottamrai, Solicitors, in Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day. Mr. Devkaran Mulji will preside.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above Association will be held on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 6-0 p.m. at the Office of Bombay Improvement Trust, where the annual report with the statement of accounts will be adopted and the office-bearers for the current year will be elected.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and eleven deaths occurred from plague on Thursday, the cases being reported as follows:—Kumbharwada, one attack, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Mahim, each one attack and one death, Umarkhadi and Dongri, one attack and two deaths each, Tarwadi, two attacks, Mazagon, two attacks and one death, Parel, one death and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. There were nine attacks due to small-pox, and the total mortality from all causes was 87 as compared with 116 on the corresponding day of last year and 56 of 1915.

PLAGUE IN TRE PRESIDENCY.

Plague mortality in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 28th April, 1917, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 96; Ahmedabad Town 7; Kaira District 8 (for 2 weeks); Surat Town and Port 28; other places in Surat District 11; East Khandesh District 61; West Khandesh District 34; Thana District 37; Satara District 138; Nasik District 26; Ahmednagar District 29; Poona Town 0; other places in Poona District 45; Sholapur Town 1; other places in Sholapur District 58; Thal Port 4 (for 2 weeks); Panwel Port 6; other places in Kolaba District 16 (for 2 weeks); Ratnagiri Port 12; Bankot Port 2; Belgaum District 61; Dharwar District 7; Bijapur District 14; Karachi Town and Port 114; other places in Karachi District 5; Hyderabad District 69 (for 2 weeks); Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 109; Kathiawar Agency 5; Cutch State 5; Akalkote State 4; Bijapur Agency 4; Satara Agency 14; Aden Port 19 (for 2 weeks); Total 1,242.

AVERTED COLLISION AT HARDA.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER ON TRIAL

The case in which Mr. Thomas Todd, Assistant Station Master, Harda, is being prosecuted by the Central Provinces Police, for an averted collision on the 9th March last, between Nos. 265 Down and 213 Down Goods trains at the Harda outer signal, came on for hearing on the 30th April and 1st May, in the Court of Mr. W. A. Tucker, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and District Judge, Harda. The Railway Prosecutor, instructed by the Police Superintendent prosecuted; and Mr. J. A. Balfour, Barrister-at-Law from Bombay, defended the accused.

The facts of the case briefly are as follows:—On the 9th March last, while Mr. Todd was on duty, he gave line clear for No. 265 Down goods at 15-50 hours and received the train into his section, and later cleared the section at 13-10 hours, thereby implying that 265 Down Goods had arrived into Harda Station Yard and that the line was clear for a subsequent train to be received. Immediately afterwards, at 13-11 hours Palasnar Station asked for line clear for No. 213 Down Goods running into Harda. This was given and the train allowed to proceed to Harda. On 213 Down goods approaching Harda District signal, several detonated explosions took place, and the Driver immediately brought the train to a stand still. It was then discovered that No. 265 Down had not been really received in the Harda Yard but was still standing outside the station at the distant signal. The Guard of 265 Down Goods having, in accordance with rules, protected his train with detonators laid within half a mile at the rear of the train, the explosions of these detonators had prevented the collision of these two trains.

Mr. Todd's explanation was that owing to the multifariousness of his duties, on his return to the office after locking the points for 12 Up Passenger train and being informed by the platorm porter that 265 Down Goods had already been received into the Yard and seeing the Block Signal instrument indicating "off" or line clear, he believed the train had arrived, and consequently gave line clear for 213 Down Goods.

Eight prosecution winessos were examined and the prosecution case closed. The case is proceeding.

BHARWARI RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD May 3.

Mr. Simpson, Sessions Judge of Allahabad has dismissed the appeal of Babu Tapti Prasad, assistant station master, Bharwari, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the railway collison in January last. Mr. Simpson said that the direct cause of the collision was the fact that the accused gave line clear to 30 down passenger train while 125 up goods was standing on the main line right in the track of 30 down. The accused knew perfectly well what he wa sdoing. His excuse was that he acted under orders of the controller and he had the danger signals up. The court found that the controller gave no orders and even if he gave any, the accused was bound to disobey the order which involved the danger of accident. The court also found that the accused put down no fog signals although there was a fairly thick fog. The sentence was not excessive considering that one passenger was killed and and fifteen injured. The accident was the direct result of the breach of rules by the accused. He was very rash in giving line clear when 125 up was on the line, and very negligent in not immediately taking steps to see that the train was taken out of the way.

A RAILWAY COLLISION,

A collision occurred early yesterday morning, near Dongargaon Station on the north-east main line between Bhusawal and Khandwa. No. 734 Up goods train parted and the rear portion consisting of 18 vehicles ran backwards and collided with the following No. 264 Up Goods resulting in the death of the driver and one fireman of 264 Up, and injury to the other fireman, the guard and the brakesman of that train, and the blocking of the Up and Down main lines.

THEFT OF CHEQUES BY A STUDENT.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Raghunath Rao of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Vishnu Bapoo Bhuve, aged 19 years, a student of the Rajaram College at Kolhapur, with theft of two cheques belonging to the Home Rule League, and with forging an endorsement on the cheque and with attempting to cheat the Bank of India.

The accused had passed the Previous Examination of the University and was stopping in Bombay with a view to entering the Grant Medical College. It is alleged that on Wednesday the accused was at the free reading room and library attached to the Home Rule League office in Hornby Road, when seeing two cheques, one for Rs. 20 and the other for Rs. 325, lying on a table there he stole them and presented them at the Bank of India for payment. As one of the cheques was "to order" and the other a "crossed" one, he was told that the first must be endorsed and the second paid into account. He then left and returned sometime after and put the signature of V. S. Bhide on the cheque. He presented it for payment, when he was arrested by an officer of the C. I. D. who had been communicated with by the Bank on a complaint being made to them that the cheques were missing.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said he wanted money to return to Kolhapur.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, but deferred sentence in order to enable the Police to find out the accused's antecedents.

THE VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S SYMPATHY

BHATIA BAUG RENAMED

WAR LOAN FACILITIES TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when before proceeding with the business he made a moving reference to the loss sustained by Lord and Lady Chelmsford in the death of their son and the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved a resolution to this effect. The resolution was passed by the Corporation standing. The Corporation resolved to rename the Bhatia Baug as "Victoria Square", and sanctioned a scheme for assisting the Municipal employees to invest in the War Loan.

The President said that before they proceeded with their work, he thought there must be in the minds of all of them the deplorable news which had just arrived of the death of the gallant son of their beloved Viceroy. They had become so much accustomed to read of the deaths of their brave young lads in these days that they were apt to taken them as a matter of course. Only when such news came home to them, as in this particular instance, they felt all that was being done for them by these gallant young men of the Empire. He was sure their hearts went out in sympathy to the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford in their bereavement and that they all wished that they should put on record some evidence of their appreciation of them and of their sympathy with them in their terrible and irreparable loss. He asked the Hon. M. D. E. Wacha to move the resolution of condolence.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:—

"That the Corporation have received with profound sorrow the distressing news of the untimely death of Lieut. the Hon. F. Thesiger, the gallant son of his Excellency the Viceroy, who has valiantly given his life on the battlefield of Mesopotamia in the defence of the Empire; (2) That the President be requested to send a suitable message of condolence to his Excellency, expressive of the universal feeling of grief evoked by the sad event, and conveying to him and her Excellency Lady Chelmsford the heartfelt sympathy of the Corporation in their bereavement."

Mr. Wacha said there was not a home in England, in this war, which had not lost a son, a brother or some dear relation, and the loss was common to the whole nation. It was particularly so in the case of one who was the chief representative of H. M. the King-Emperor in India. The "Times of India" had that very morning expressed the general sentiment when it stated that it was the misfortune of those called to high estate to lead lonely lives, and he thought that an expression of public sympathy in a case like this had a great weight, although they knew that their sympathy could do very little in soothing the wounded heart.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and was passed by the Corporation, all standing.

A FADDIST'S SCHEME OF WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that a letter from Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, submitting for the consideration of the Corporation a scheme for starting a Co-operative War Loan Lottery under the patronage of the Municipality, be recorded. Mr. Sethna said he did not think the letter deserved any consideration on their part. From what he knew of Mr. Kulkarni he thought him to be a faddist on the subject. The Commissioner of Police would support him, said Mr. Sethna, that Mr. Kulkarni was a faddist, as he also knew something of him.

AN ECHO OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji a letter from Mr. L. R. Tairsee was recorded. The mover said such letters should only be recorded and did not deserve much attention on their part.

Mr. Tairsee's letter enclosed a cutting from the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th April, regarding the President's election drawing particular attention to the remarks suggesting that a councillor "yielded to official pressure, brought to bear through the Commissioner, to vote on the other side." He enquired, if the statement was correct, and what the Corporation propose to do to ensure purity of election.

GRANT TO SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Corporation considered a letter from Miss Millard asking for a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the American Mission School for the Blind. The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the recommendation of the Standing Committee sanctioning the grant be passed.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Schools Committee for further consideration as to whether the school fell within the purview of primary education and if so what grant they recommended.

Mr. J. Baptista was in favour of making a grant to the institution than which, he said, there was no school in the city more deserving of their support.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

BHATIA BAUG.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that, "The Corporation are of opinion that Bhatia Baug be henceforth known as Victoria Place." He said improvements had been carried out at the place which should now be called "Victoria Place."

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the word "Place" did not sound well and he thought it would be better to call it "Victoria Square" or "Victoria Circle." He thought it would sound much better if it were called "Victoria Square" and he moved an amendment accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna thought the name "Victoria Place" was quite good and he said he was against calling the place either a square or a circle as strictly speaking it was neither the one nor the other.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried.

HELP TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TO PURCHASE WAR LOAN.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of assisting municipal employees to invest in the War Loan was approved and adopted. The Committee in the course of their report stated:—

"The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 480, dated the 19th April, 1917, to consider Standing Committee Resolution No. 220, dated the 11th April. 1917, and the papers underlying it, regarding proposals for the establishment of a Provident Fund for the purpose of assisting Municipal Officers and servants to make provision for old age or ill-health, &c., by investing in approved securities by regular instalments deducted from pay, beg to state that they have carefully considered the proposals in consultation with the Commissioner and the Municipal Solicitor, Mr. Leslie Crawford, and are of opinion that the establishment of the proposed Provident Fund would lead to complications. The primary object is to assist officers and servants to invest more largely than they otherwise could in the Indian War Loan. This object can be easily carried out if the course originally proposed by the Commissioner is adopted, viz., that the Municipality should take up for the employees such notes or bonds as they desire to purchase and allow them to pay for the securities in instalments. The Standing Committee have already decided to invest Rs. 15 lakhs in the Loan, 3 lakhs of which were on account of the employees in anticipation of the probable amount required for them. The Committee therefore recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that the Standing Committee be requested to arrange to sell securities of the value of about Rs. 3 lakhs to the Municipal employees who have expressed their desire to subscribe to the loan, the amounts due from each employee being recovered in instalments extending over not more than three years, the securities being retained by the Commissioner pending recovery of the instalments and interest being allowed on the actual instalments."

LOVE GROVE OUTFALL TRAGEDY.

The Corporation considered a report from the Drainage Committee, regarding an accident at the Love Grove Outfall Works, which resulted in the death of Muccadum Tooka Ganoo and of two coolies Chokia Krishna and Gangia Vithal. The Committee stated: "They find after full enquiry that there was no negligence on the part of the responsible officers and that all that was possible was done to save the deceased workmen." The committee cordially endorse the Commissioner's opinion that the conduct of Muccadum Tooka Ganoo and Cooly Chokia Krishna and Linesman Newarti Kushaba in promptly attempting to rescue the deceased was worthy of very high commendation and they recommend that the Corporation should place on record their appreciation of the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by them on the occasion. They also recommend that the Corporation should place on record their appreciation of the courageous and considerate action taken by the Chief Foreman Mr. Webster and Assistant Foreman Mr. Smith.

DR. MASTER'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Master made a minute in which he said:—Instead of the labourers tying a rope round their bodies it is very desirable to provide them with properly fitting sleeveless leather-jackets with adequate shoulder-straps of the same material, in order that they may be easily hoisted up in times of sudden emergencies. A simple rope tied round the waist of a bigary is likely to double him up while pulling him out of a manhole.

HON. MR. WACHA ON COOLIES' COURAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said:—I am of opinion that the men deserve some *substantial* recognition of the presence of mind and courage they showed than mere record of the fact. Paper records of the character recommended are no comfort to those who at the risk of their lives did a brave thing. In any other place their services would have been better appreciated. I have marked on more than one occasion that the *really poor and uninfluential employees of the Municipality*, who bear the brunt and heat of the day, are woefully neglected when others, influential and vocal, are better and more substantially treated. We should never have this kind of unequal treatment.

Mr. A. M. Tod said:—

I agree with Mr. Wacha in thinking that paper appreciation is cold comfort and that some substantial recognition in the shape of monetary reward should be given in cases like these.

Mr. J. Baptista and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla agreed with the Hon. Mr. Wacha.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Corporation approved and adopted the report and recorded their appreciation in terms of the report and resolved to forward a copy of the report to the Commissioner for information.

PROPOSED RAISING OF LOCAL RAILWAY FARES.

The following proposition standing in the name of Mr. Maganlal Khakhar was carried:—

"That the President be requested to address Government intimating that the Corporation are of opinion that it is not desirable to increase the rates of season tickets for suburban railway traffic as, it is understood, the Railway authorities propose to do, and that such an increase would cause a good deal of hardship to the public and will eventually lead to overcrowding in the City; and requesting that Government will be pleased to use their good offices in the matter."

The Corporation then adjourned.

C. I. D. AND MR. BAPIN CHANDRA PAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been shadowed by the Police both here and in England for so long a part of my life, that I do not really mind if the game be continued to the rest of my days.

But I have, like the meanest of men in any civilised country, the right to demand reasonable protection against molestation from the agents of the C. I. D. In England on one single occasion only had I to complain against the Scotland Yard man set to watch my movements, who sought to provoke a quarrel with my son, and I never saw his face again in my neighbourhood and I believe he got the sack for that offence.

In India it is very different.

During my recent visit to Shikarpur (Sind), the Police came and made offensive enquiries at every important Railway Station through which I passed. At one place, Rohri on the N. W. R., a European policeman came and actually took down not only my name, but my personal description also, just as they do, I am told, in the case of Police Register criminals, not omitting to note my lost teeth and other marks of identification on my face. At Kotri two Indian policemen came into my compartment at 4 a.m. and made offensive enquiries about me and my companions. At Marwar Junction the same thing was repeated, but I refused to answer the Policeman who came to make these enquiries.

From Bombay, I had a Police escort up to Howrah, the Bombay C.I.D. making me over to the C. P., C. I. D., and this man in his turn making me over to the Behar C. I. D. and finally I had an escort from Kharagpur to Howrah. Some of these men were very intrusive and used to mount guard in front of my carriage whenever the train made any long halt. Some of them were in Police uniform and some in civil dress. At Badnera (Berars), two Policemen came and actually woke me up to identify me to the new man deputed to accompany me from that station. But the climax was reached at Howrah where the C.I.D., man who had followed me from Kharagpur tried to forcibly have a free ride on the carriage that I had engaged, and as I compelled him to get off, he went and appealed to Police Constable No. 338 on duty at the Railway Platform who detained my carriage for nearly fifteen minutes on the pretence of having some business with the driver whom he called away. At last a European Sergeant came and as soon as I told him that he might do whatever he liked but I was not an absconding accused and would report the whole incident to the Commissioner of Police, he became very nice, and after having taken down my name and address offered to report to the authorities against the conduct of the C. I. D. man, who, he said, had no right to molest me. All these things, however, wrongfully detained me at the station for nearly half an hour.

I beg to invite the attention of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governments concerned to these facts, and ask them to consider if this is the way to promote peace and goodwill between the people and the Government in this country.—Yours, etc.,

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Calcutta, April 26.

P. S.

I left Bombay by the Nagpur Mail on Sunday, the 22nd April and arrived at Howrah on Tuesday, the 24th.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Arrangements are in progress for holding this year's National Congress Session in Calcutta. A reception committee has been formed and its first meeting will be held on 15th June, when office-bearers and the Chairman will be elected.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITING MEETING AT WARDHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, May 3.

The Nagpur recruiting deputation consisting of Mr. Khaparde Rao Bahadur Thakur, Dr. Munje and Messrs. Thengdi and Ogale, visited Wardha. Rao Bahadur Khare placed his house at their disposal. A crowded meeting at the Town Hall was held, Rao Bahadur Khare presiding, when Mr. Khaparde delivered a stirring address. Nine men offered to enlist. The deputation proceeded to Chanda.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3

The report on the lunatic asylums in Bengal in 1916 show that 241 lunatics were admitted during the year in the three asylums at Bhowanipore, Dacca and Berhampore. There were 165 discharges and 129 recoveries, the death rate being 11.14 per cent.

The Ranchi Central Lunatic Asylum for Europeans will be ready for occupation during the next cold weather, when the inmates of the Bhowanipore Asylum will be transferred there, and the Bhowanipore Asylum will be converted into an under-observation hospital.

THE RIPON CLUB.

This leading Parsi Club founded by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the eighties, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, has after nearly three decades changed its habitation from Apollo Bunder to the new Wadia Building facing the University Gardens.

The Bombay Presidency Association have also moved to the same building.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY NEARING SEVEN CRORES.

BENGAL'S SLOW PROGRESS.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 3rd May, Rs. 17,48,74,225.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,70,10,700*
Bengal ..	..5,50,35,600
Madras ..	.. 83,74,000
United Provinces	..1,18,96,200
Punjab ..	..1,28,87,300
Burma ..	.. 57,91,200
Bihar and Orissa	.. 20,40,700
Central Provinces	.. 27,86,400
Assam ..	.. 3,23,300
Minor Administrations.	47,08,800
Total Rs.	..17,08,54,200†

*Exclusive of Rs. 14,25,425 through Post Office 25th April.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICES SECTION.

	On 2-5-17. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	100-0	1,21,700-0
War Bonds	8,625-0	4,24,100-0
Cash Certificates	34,898-4	5,88,298-8
Total Rs.	43,623-4	11,34,098-8

VOLUNTEER WORKERS IN "A" WARD

At the request of the "A" Ward Committee of the Indian War Loan Committee the following gentlemen have kindly consented to work as vounteers for "A" Ward and to pay house to house visits and assist all persons desiring to invest in the War Loan:—Messrs. Manekji Muncherji Kutar, Jehangir Minocherji Kerawalla, Shavakshaw Byramji Khajotia, Eruchshaw Pirojshaw Fitter, Shavakshaw Edulji Daruwalla, Framji Navroji Kirolwalla, Jivanji Framji Jassawalla, Manekshaw Ardeshir Elavia and Jamasp Rustom Irani.

There were 333 applications to-day for war loan in Burma amounting to Rs. 1,26,300, the progressive total of 2,296 applications amounting to the total of Rs. 60,26,400.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

OPENING HOUR OF SHOPS CHANGED.

On the recommendation of the Local Advisory Committees for the Town and Island of Bombay, which met on the 2nd and 10th November 1916, Government have directed that the opening hour of the following kinds of liquor licenses in the Town and Island of Bombay should be changed from 9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S. T.), with effect from the 3rd instant:—Hotel licenses, refreshment room licenses, retail "off" licenses, retail "on" licenses and country spirit licenses.

GADAG-BETTIGERI MUNICIPALITY.

The Bombay Government direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1917, the Gadag-Bettigeri Municipality shall consist of twenty-four councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom sixteen shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors, four may be salaried servants of Government.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A Bombay Government order states that the Government Notification dated the 8th May 1916, confirming the revised by-laws relating to the Schools Committee made by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, under section 461 (*u*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, is cancelled.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

A Bombay Government order states: Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the conduct of the Sunni Bohras of Bhadi in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the village for a further period of one year, in continuation of the period sanctioned on the 26th February, 1916, the Governor in Council directs the employment for a further period of one year additional police, the cost of whose maintenance amounting to Rs. 2,389-7-0, will be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Sunni Bohra inhabitants of the village.

POONA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 3.

A thunderstorm passed over Poona between 2 and 3 p.m. to-day, giving a good shower of rain. Lightning at times was very vivid and there was a smart fall of hailstones. Storm clouds drove up from the west, the atmosphere ever since last night being cool and present.

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Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V. SRINIVASAN.—We cannot agree that we have published any erroneous or misleading views. We do not propose to publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 4, 1917.

FINLAND FREED.

One of the great blessings that will result from the transference of power from the Bureaucracy to the Duma of Russia, will be the recovery of liberties which were taken from the people of Finland. One of the first acts of the new Government was the imprisonment of the Governor of Finland, pardon for over 3,000 Finns, who, as a protest against the Russianization of their country, had enlisted with the German army, and the opening of all Government posts to Finnas of both sexes. Not only has the Revolution thus brought to an end the steadily rising anger of the Finnish people, an anger that would doubtless have produced great bloodshed within a very short time, but it has removed the great dread of the Swedish people who have for long feared a Russian invasion. The close connection of Finland with Sweden is a well-known factor, and without doubt, the attitude of Russia to Finland, has been one of the causes which has been a strong incentive against Sweden showing sympathy with the Allies. Now, the people of Finland feel their liberties are secure and the fear of absorption into Russia, and the loss of their national institutions is removed. Those who have watched the actions of the Russian bureaucracy during the war have long been suspicious of their actual intentions toward the countries of Poland and Finland, two countries, which though ready to be joined to Russia, have always claimed independent government. No attempt was made to put into force the decree regarding Poland made on the outbreak of war, and those who doubted the intentions of the Russian Government toward the granting of self-government, were not without solid reasons. The treatment meted out to the independent country of Finland, was sufficient to arouse suspicion. A Government such as that possessed by Russia before the Revolution, could never have freely granted an autonomous government to any part of the Empire, such as was claimed.

One or two facts relating to Russia's treatment of free Finland may be given. In the latter part of 1914 the Government published an Imperial Ukase, which had for its object the destruction of Finnah liberties. This Ukase was proclaimed without any reference to the Finnish Diet, which is constitutionally the controlling power of the country, and not subject to the Tsar. According to the proclamation, all future legislation could not become law unless passed both by the Tsar and the Finnish Diet. This roused a strong protest, but the Russian Government arrested many Finnish citizens, including the Speaker of the Finnish Diet, and sent them into exile in Siberia. The newspapers were suppressed, and the Finnish press was forbidden to reproduce or even to mention the Manifesto to the Poles. An attempt was made to enlist the aid of England and other countries against this attempt of Russia to take away their liberties, but in view of the difficult situation, the matter was a delicate one to handle, though it is probable advice was tendered to the Russian Government through the British Ambassador. Certainly for a time, there was a strong feeling in many quarters against Russia's action. There has been persistent agitation, and though the Tsar wisely refused to carry out th programme laid down in its entirety, the unrest has been steadily growing. On the outbreak of the Revolution the Finnish people as a body went over, and representatives of the new government were despatched to declare full liberty to the Finnish people. Thus the revolution not only makes certain the recovery of freedom for downtrodden Poland, but confirms the independent government of Finland.

When Finland was conquered in 1809 by Russia, the liberal Emperor, Alexander I, confirmed and ratified the fundamental laws of the land, also the constitution. He was well aware that to have employed physical force in order to incorporate this country with Russia would not have conduced to the immediate pacification which the political interests of the Empire required. A passage from the manifesto of 1809 may be given "All the steps we have hitherto taken, with regard to the internal administration of the country, and simply as a consequence of and an addition to that fundamental idea, the maintenance of the Religion and the Laws, the summoning of estates to a general Diet, the formation of a State Council in the Nation's midst, and the inviolability of the judicial and administrative authority, afford sufficient proofs to assure the Finnish nation of its political existence and the rights appertaining thereto". According to the Constitution the Emperor is assisted in the work of governing Finland by the Senate, the Governor-General, and the office of the Finnish Secretary of State residing in St. Petersburg. For many years no attempt was made to interfere with the internal government of the country. First, by a law passed in 1869, it was enacted that the Diets should be periodical, and later the sessions of the Diet were to be held annually. The elections took place under an elaborate system of proportional voting, and the franchise is extended to every Finnish citizen, man or woman, who is twenty-four years old or more. Certain classes are disqualified, such as those in active army service, those who have not been Finnish citizens for three years and those who are bankrupts, etc. It has always been understood that the fundamental principle of the Finnish Constitution is that the country shall be governed by the native authorities only. But now attempts were made to undermine the liberties of the pople.

Alexander III began to over-ride the Finnish laws, but nothing serious was affected. In 1884 the late Emperor ascended the throne, and for four years all went smoothly. Then in 1898 General Bobrikoff was appointed Governor-General, and he set about the task of the Russianisation of Finland. A Bill was almost immediately presented to the Diet dealing with a new Military Law. It turned out to be entirely subversive of the existing military organization and tended to a complete denationalisation of the Finnish army. There was no provision for the limitation of recruits, and their number might be increased five or six times. The people resented it. In 1899 a "Gracious Manifesto" was published which limited the work of the Finnish Diet to local affairs only. The excitement aroused was tremendous, and a huge petition was sent to the Tsar and a mass deputation went to St. Petersburg, but was not received by him. The Diet refused to agree to this curtailment of its liberties, and the Russian Government was obliged to introduce the Military law by Imperial decree. Then followed other measures, such as the introduction of the Russian language in public departments, the appointment of Russians to important posts, such as provincial Governorships, the transfer of administrative powers from the Senate to the person of the Governor-General. Passive resistance was carried on throughout the land, and repressive measures followed. Scores of Finns were removed without semblance of trial, Judges also were relieved of their posts, and all the worst features of Russian government were introduced. The papers were suppressed. But in 1904 General Bobrikoff was shot dead, and M. de Pleve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, fell a victim to a plot of the revolutionaries. The new Governor-General was not so aggressive, but it was not till the upheaval of 1905 that they received confirmation of their rights from the Tsar. A petition was sent to him in 1904, but he was not allowed to see it. When, however, the condition of the country was brought before him by their protests in the following year, he was forced to repeal all the more important of the previous unconstitutional measures. It would seem that the lessons of the past might have made some impression on his mind, and have prevented the measures that were taken at the beginning of the war to take away the liberties of the people. But the time is past, and the people of Finland will loyally support the new government, for under it they know lies the surest hope of the freedom they have long loved and proved themselves ready to die for.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.
II

Pursuing our analysis of the actuals of municipal expenditure for the year which ended on March 31st last, it may be observed that, leaving aside a few minor items of a negligible character, the budget estimates amounted to Rs. 136.86 lakhs. The revised estimates, however, were given at 143.86 lakhs, while the actual figures came to 140.12 lakhs. Let us first compare the budget with the revised estimates:

	In Lakh Rs. Budget.	Revised.
General Superintendence	3.37	3.43
Assessment and Collection	4.59	4.86
Fire Brigade	2.22	2.11
Public Gardens	0.98	0.97
Public Works, General Superintendence	0.97	0.97
P. W., Mechanical Branch	3.45	3.46
P. W., Sanitary Branch	0.91	0.95
P. W., Drainage Branch	2.95	3.00
P. W., Streets & Buildings.	18.04	17.80
P. W., Cleansing, etc.	0.43	0.43
P. W., Water Branch	3.95	4.03
Public Health	26.73	27.14
Stores	0.36	0.40
Primary Education	5.10	5.10
Education, General	0.83	0.88
Hospitals	4.39	4.37
Discount	4.39	1.20
Miscellaneous	1.62	2.49
Cadastral Survey	0.25	0.25
Contribution to Impt. Trust.	10.55	11.01
New Works	1.38	2.15
Fire Fund	1.38	0.10
Investments	1.38	2.98
Debt	43.79	43.88
Total	136.86	143.86

The revised estimates show an increase over the budgetted by 7 lakhs. It seems, however, that the following financial items were not budgetted in the original estimates. Possibly, they were not thought of at budget time, though as a matter of fact, they are a *recurring* item. Whether the original omission was deliberate or inadvertent we must leave to the conscience of the budget framers and the Standing Committee to explain. But for purposes of a fair comparison the following items must be eliminated from the revised estimates:—

	Lakhs.
Investments	2.98
Discount	1.20
Free Fund	0.10
	4.28

This leaves an excess only of 2.72 lakhs after taking into account the principal decrease. The chief increases to be noticed are:—

	Lakhs.
Miscellaneous	0.87
New Works	0.77
Improvement Trust	0.46
Public Health	0.41
Assessment	0.27
Debt	0.09
Water	0.08
Increase	2.95
Decrease on Streets, etc.	0.24
	2.71

Practically the increase in the contribution payable to the Improvement Trust rises with the progress of the amount of assessments. Municipal debt also seems to have increased perhaps more than is usually anticipated. Interest undrawn and remaining in abeyance comes to be eventually claimed. So that another half a lakh may be reasonably accounted for, leaving only a small excess on revised over budget estimates of 2 lakhs and a little over. When, however, the principal items above detailed of the budget estimates are compared with actuals, they show an excess of 3.26 lakhs; while the actuals compared with the revised estimates show a diminution of 3.74 lakhs. This is a wonderful way of making figures of budget and revised estimates dance their own tunes with the actuals! If the revised estimates, which, as already remarked in our previous article, are more "cautiously" prepared than the budget ones when some nine months of the official year have elapsed, how is it, they again show a decrease with the actuals? Here is a comparative statement of the revised estimates and the actuals:—

	In Lakh Rs. Revised.	Actuals.
General Superintendence	3.43	3.38
Assessment and Collection	4.86	4.63
Fire Brigade	2.11	1.53
Public Gardens	0.87	0.80
Public Works, General Superintendence	0.97	0.97
P. W. Mechanical Branch	3.46	3.28
P. W., Sanitary Branch	0.95	0.92
P. W., Drainage Branch	3.00	2.73
P. W., Streets Branch	17.80	17.35
P. W., Cleaning, etc.	0.43	0.48
P. W., Water	4.03	3.36
Public Health	27.14	25.96
Stores	0.40	0.40
Primary Education	5.10	5.10
General Education	0.88	0.81
Hospitals	4.37	4.35
Discount	1.20	1.20
Miscellaneous	2.49	2.33
Cadastral Survey	0.25	0.25
Impt. Trust	11.01	11.01
New Works	2.15	1.74
Fire Brigade	0.10	0.10
Investments	2.98	2.98
Debt	43.88	44.46
Total	143.86	140.12

It will be noticed that some items have undergone only a negligible alteration, while some have not altered at all. It is the items adjusted at the close which undergo no variation, such as contributions to the Improvement Trust, amount of investment and so on. The real item of increase of actuals over which the accounts department could have no control is the interest on municipal debt. The budget figure was 43.79; the revised 43.88; and the actuals 44.46, say 58,000 more. But it is curious how some items of expenditure have been made to dance a queer figure! We point them out to show their absurdity, —that is to say, the absurd way of budgetting one way, increasing them on the "cautious" revised estimates another way, and in a third way bringing them down to *even a lower figure* than the budget! ! Then why were the revised not let alone?

	Budget	Revised	Actual
Gl. Superintendence	3.37	3.43	3.38
Assessment	4.59	4.86	4.63
Drainage	2.95	3.00	2.73
Streets	18.04	17.80	17.35
Water	3.95	4.03	3.36
Public Health	26.73	27.14	25.96
Miscellaneous	1.62	2.49	2.33
New Works	1.38	2.15	1.74

Now we are entitled to inquire why the item of streets, etc., *after* having been reduced in the revised estimates to 17.80 lakhs from the budget estimate of 18.04, should have undergone a further diminution to 17.35 in the actuals. Evidently the revision was hasty or incautious. Or take an even more striking case. Why public health estimates were originally budgetted for increased to 27.14 on the revised estimates after such an increase of 41,000 should have been actually brought down to 25.96 lakhs? It is indeed a quaint way of budgetting and revising estimates and educing actualities! This is the way municipal financial estimates are framed at the outset and "cautiously" revised months after, in order only to bewilder us! Of course, the experts so-called, when an inquisitor "wants to know you know," all about those erratic variations, will be ready with these foggy or chaotic explanations. But there can be no question that the "cautious" estimates are no more "cautious" than those we may expect from the empirical accountant in the moon or Mars.

Notes of the Day.

The Viceroy's Loss.

There can be few English families nowadays that have not had to mourn the loss of a relative in the War. In the ranks of the peerage especially the ravages have been great and the House of Lords, as Lord Lansdowne said not long ago, meets in these days as a "house of mourning." India has mourned with two of the members of that house, Lords Hardinge and Willingdon, in a very personal sense the cruel bereavement of the loss of a son and heir on the battlefield. Now her sympathy goes out to a third, the present Viceroy, whose eldest son and heir, has been killed in action on the battlefields of Mesopotamia. It is not long since the Hon. Frederich Thesiger was with his parents at Simla, where he had become well-known. He is now cut off on the threshold of a promising career while fighting for the Empire. Lord and Lady Chelmsford may be assured of the genuine sympathy of the people of India in the great misfortune that has befallen them.

The Budget.

The Imperial Budget presented by Mr. Bonar Law is one more striking reminder of the gigantic financial responsibility that rests on the shoulders of Great Britain,—a burden that is being sustained with no less remarkable cheerfulness than success. The various items of the Budget are represented by figures that are unprecedented in history. Mr. Bonar Law estimated the revenue for the year at £638,600,000, leaving £1,651,781,000 to be covered by loan. The amount of the loans to the Allies last year was £540 millions and to the Dominions £54 millions,—the totals under the two heads since the beginning of the war being £828 and £142 millions respectively. The estimated expenditure for the current year stands at £2,290,381,000, of which, it is hoped, that the loan of £400 millions set down for the current year for the Allies may not be needed, as America is expected to shoulder part of the financial burdens of the Allies.

No New Taxes.

Mr. Bonar Law did not by any means err on the side of exaggeration in saying that no other belligerent could show such satisfactory figures. The statement gains further point from the fact that notwithstanding the colossal expenditure contemplated, it has not been deemed necessary to introduce any new taxes. All that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes is to make additions to three existing taxes which have already proved fruitful, and are calculated to be capable of yielding more without undue strain. The entertainment tax which yielded 3 millions last year, is expected to realize another million and a half by the additional duty now imposed. An increase of one shilling and ten pence per pound in the Tobacco tax should yield six millions, and the excess profits duty will be raised from sixty to eighty per cent. with retrospective effect from January 1st. It is calculated to bring 20 millions to the national war chest. Mr. Bonar Law announced that the shipping profits would be dealt with not by means of tax but by requisitioning vessels at fixed rates. This may prove both a satisfactory and equitable method of taxing the reputed fabulous shipping profits, but is not likely, we fear, to commend itself to those who have long felt that the shipping interests have so far been treated with extraordinary lenience and generosity.

In Open Court.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, in the course of a discussion in the Police Court yesterday, fell into an error regarding the right of newspapers to publish reports of *ex parte* legal proceedings, which is not altogether uncommon, but rather surprising in a lawyer of his experience and standing. He remarked that the whole of the "information" in a certain case had appeared in our columns "contrary to the usual practice" and added that there were rulings to support his contention that this was improper. With all due respect to so high an authority, we must point out that a newspaper is always entitled to report what occurs in open court. In the English police courts a different practice is followed in regard to complaints, informations and all applications for process, to what is the custom in this country. Such *ex parte* proceedings are almost invariably heard by the magistrates in private, the public not being admitted to the Court until such matters have been disposed of. There may be "rulings" in cases where such has been the procedure. In India, however, the custom is to take these applications in open court and a newspaper, as we have said, is therefore fully protected and fully within its rights in publishing the proceedings.

"A Peculiar Chap."

In reference to a letter which appeared in our columns yesterday headed "A Peculiar Chap," the gentleman against whom an allegation of discourtesy was directed by the writer of the letter, has called at this office and has given us his version of the matter, as a result of which we have come to the conclusion that our correspondent is labouring under a misapprehension. We say this with the greater assurance as the gentleman in question is known to us as one who would be most unlikely to indulge in the conduct alleged against him. He has expressed his willingness to meet the writer of the letter and explain to him that he has misapprehended the matter. We shall be glad to arrange such a meeting and, in the meanwhile, think it better not to enter into details of the explanation that has been submitted to us.

The Health of the City.

The deterioration in the conditions of health in Bombay apparently continues unabated, and we find that last week the general mortality rate stood so high as 39.23, with a total of 739 deaths. Plague registered 115 attacks and 96 deaths, being ten attacks and four deaths more than in the week previous. Comparatively speaking, however we are very much better situated this year than in past years, for we find that the number of plague deaths registered in the corresponding week of last year was 172, and the mean of the past quinquennium was even more, i.e., 175. Small-pox registered last week 26 attacks and 9 deaths, or seven attacks and five deaths less than in the previous week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 33, other diseases of the respiratory system 240, tubercular diseases 11, measles 5, malaria 4, enteric 3, diarrhœa 32, dysentery 17, diseases of the nervous system 51 and debility 28. The number of live births registered during the year, was 332, while 33 still-births and 6 premature births were also registered.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E., to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of the Hon. Mr. A. L. Covernton resigned.

A private cable has been received in Calcutta that Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha will leave England very shortly, arriving in Calcutta early in June.

The Raja of Hetampur, who has properties in the Sonthal Pergunnas, has promised to remit rents of all tenants who are willing to join the Cooly Corps. This has greatly helped the Government in recruiting Sonthal coolies for the front.

It is understood Sir Edward Chamier, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, has been appointed legal adviser to the Secretary of State and he will leave India within a couple of months. His successor has not yet been appointed.

EXTENSIVE FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR MOUNT CORNILLE.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

BRITISH STEAMER GENA SUNK.

IMPERIAL BUDGET.

INCREASED RECEIPTS.

ADVANCES TO ALLIES AND DOMINIONS.

NO INCREASING STRAIN ON EXCHEQUER.

ADDITIONS TO THREE EXISTING TAXES.

TOBACCO, EXCESS PROFITS AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 3.

A preliminary statement explanatory of the Budget shows thet the receipts amounted to £573,428,000, exceeding the estimate by £71,153,000. The principal increases over the estimates were :—

Income Tax.. ..	**£10,000,000**
Excess Profits Duty	**£53,920,000**
Estate Duties ..	**£1,232,000**
Stamps	**£878,000**
Telegraphs	**£100,000**
Crown Lands ..	**£100,000**
Miscellaneous ..	**£13,000,000**

The decreases comprise :—

Postal	**£1,650,000**
Telephones	**£450,000**
Customs	**£439,000**
Excise	**£8,620,000**

The expenditure amounted to £2,198,113,000

ADVANCES TO DOMINIONS AND ALLIES.

In his budget statement in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the estimate of advances to the Allies and the Dominions had been exceeded by one hundred millions, but he was glad to say that the Dominions had both the will and the power to supply so much from their own resources that there was no increasing strain on the British Exchequer. The loans to the Allies last year amounted to £540, milllions and to the Dominions £54 millions. Since the beginning of the war the loans had been £828 and 142 millions respectively.

NATIONAL DEBT AND WAR LOAN.

The National Debt amounted now to £3,854 millions, less those loans. A large amount of expenditure was being met from revenue. No belligerent could show such satisfactory figures.

The last war loan including the Treasury Bills amounted to £966,048,000, and the conversions of four and a half per cents. to £721,005,000 and of the four per cents. to £22,658,000.

ADDITIONAL TAXES.

He did not propose to introduce any new taxes, but only to make additions to three existing taxes. The entertainment tax yielded last year three millions. An additional duty would yield a further million and a half. He proposed to increase the Tobacco tax again by one shilling and ten pence per pound, which would produce six millions, and to make the excess profits duty eighty instead of sixty per cent. The new duty would be retrospective from January 1st.

Concessions would be made respecting the interest on the new capital introduced since the war. The additional yield from this tax was estimated at twenty millions. He intended to deal with shipping profits not by tax but by requisitioning vessels at fixed rates.

EFFECT OF AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated the expenditure for the current year at £2,290,381,000. The entry of America had altered the financial situation as America would help us to the extent of her abilities with the financial burdens of the Allies. He hoped that the four hundred millions to the Allies put down for the current year would consequently not be required. He estimated the revenue for the year at £638,600,000, leaving £1,651,781,000, to be covered by loan.

In conclusion Mr. Bonar Law declared that want of money would not prevent us from winning victory for we could hold out longer than the enemy. (Loud cheers.).

NEW PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 3-10 p.m., May 3.

The Hon. Captain Frederick Guest has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in place of the Hon. Mr. Neil Primrose.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR MONT CORNILLE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

GERMAN LINE PENETRATED AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

SEVERAL RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

A French communiqué says there was great reciproval cannonading in the region of Chemin-des-Dames and on the Cerny, Hurtebise, Craonne front. Our machine-guns and grenades repulsed enemy partial attacks on our trenches and small posts.

There was a violent artillery struggle at night in the sectors of the Mont Cornille, the Mont Haut and the Champagne.

There was lively grenade fighting in the woods west of the Mont Cornille in which we progressed. Detachments penetrated the German lines at different points.

At Les Eparges they wrecked the enemy works and brought back material.

Our air squadrons on the night of the 30th heavily bombed several railway stations and military establishments in the regions of Laon, Vouzier and Rethel, causing fires.

FRENCH GAIN WEST OF MOUNT CORNILLE,

REPRISAL FOR ENEMY BOMBING OF CHALONS AND EPERNAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 3-10 p.m., May 3.

A French communiqué says artillery on both sides was active, particularly north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne. Well-conducted local operation gained us ground west of Mount Cornille. The day was quiet everywhere else.

As a reprisal for enemy bombing of Chalons and Epernay five French machines last night bombed Treves, causing a violent conflagration.

GENERAL JOFFRE AND DR. WILSON CONFER.

ON SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

General Joffre has had a long conference with Dr. Wilson on the subject of sending American troops to France.

MAYDAY IN STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, May 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

70,000 persons participated in Mayday demonstration here. One flag was inscribed 'Bread, Peace and Liberty.'

A resolution was passed that with the resuscitation of internationalism, durable peace would be assured. The resolution concluded:—Long live eight hours' day, long live the revision of the Constitution, long live the Socialist peace.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PRIMATE AND LORD BERESFORD PROTEST AGAINST REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

Replying in the Lords to Protests made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Beresford against reprisals. Lord Curzon said that the French Government and the Imperial War Cabinet had endorsed the policy. It was too early yet to say whether it would be successful, but only one hospital ship had been attacked, since the raid on Freiburg.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas, run at Newmarket.

Gay Crusader,	1
Magpie,	2
Athdara,	3

Fourteen ran, won by a head, three lenths.

Betting at start, 9 to 4 against Gay Crusader, 6 to 1 against Magpie and 25 to 1 against Athdara.

ROUTE OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

LOSSES IN SHIPPING.

BRITISH BLOCKADE EXPERTS IN U. S.

QUESTION OF COMPULSORY RATIONING UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May, 3.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson admitted that there was ground for suspicion that submarines got out from enemy ports via neutral waters. The matter was being considered.

Sir Edward Carson promised to consider the suggestion to give accurate information at the secret session or in some other way regarding the total number and tonnage of British and Allied and neutral sinkings and the estimated enemy submarine losses. He admitted that some ships adhering to Admiralty instructions regarding tracks had been lost but the losses would have been greater if the ships had not adhered to the instructions. He assured the House that all available naval resources were employed on such tracks.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that blockade experts had accompanied the Mission to the United States. Arrangements for co-operation between the latter and the Allies for the most effective prosecution of the war were proceeding satisfactorily.

Captain Bathurst announced that the War Cabinet was considering the question of compulsory rationing. If the Cabinet approved the scheme, local authorities would be empowered to establish the necessary machinery.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN LENS & ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY RAID ON FAUQUISSART REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

A British communiqué says there was artillery activity between St. Quentin and Lens. We repulsed a German raid on Fauquissart.

A RAID DRIVEN OFF.

HEAVY DAMAGES INFLICTED ON GERMAN AIR SERVICE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 3.

A British commmuniqué says we drove off a raid northward of Arleux-en-Gohelle. Reciprocal cannonading was active northward of Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Ten German aeroplanes were brought down on Tuesday and six driven down. A seventh was shot down. Four of ours are missing.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORT.

A NUMBER OF STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., May 4.

Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—Heavy fighting is taking place on the whole front from the Hindenburg line, southwards of the Sensee river to Acheville-Vimy road. We are making progress and have already captured a number of strong positions.

MENACE TO BERRU AND NOGENT-L' ABBESSE POSITUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., May 4.

Though the infantry is comparatively inactive on the western front, this does not mean suspension of the task of killing the Germans. On the contrary the British artillery has been thundering ceaselessly day and night over the Douai plain, giving the enemy no rest. The results of the recent offensive may be summed up as follows:—A considerable part of the Hindenburg line is in British possession and another section is endangered. The British have captured the Hindenburg line between Arras and Croisilles, hold 9,000 yards of old German positions north of the Scarpe, and by an attack on the Arras-Leus front have turned the Hindenburg line between Arras and Queant, thus creating a situation full of strategical possibilities.

In the meanwhile, breach has been effected in the German front in Moronvillers region in Champagne, which seriously menaces the formidable positions of Berru and Nogent-l'Abbesse overlooking Rheims.

BRITISH & AMERICAN SHIPPING.

CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH MISSION & U.S OFFICIALS.

CENSORSHIP OF CABLES AUTHORISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May, 3.

The Government is prepared to send a small expedition to France as soon as the Allies consider that ships can be spared from the transportation of foodstuffs.

Mr. McAdoo, announces that the first loans to France and Italy will be twenty millions sterling each.

The first formal conference of the British mission with the American officials discussed the food and shipping problems. Lord Percy declared that the present rate of British construction and the present estimated rate of American construction of ships was insufficient to meet the demands necessitated by submarinism, hence the shipping issue was of dominant importance. He urged that construction by America and Allies should be appreciably increased. He said:—"The war has resolved itself into a race between the efficiency of British and American shipyards and the German submarines." It is understood that there is the closest co-operation at present regarding the British and American tonnage and that the pooling of future building powers of the United States and the Allies has been decided upon.

President Wilson has authorised the censorship of all cables from the United States besides of the telegraph and telephone lines to Mexico, with the object of preventing transmission of information to the enemy.

U. S. AND ALLIES.

MUTUALLY TO INSURE CARGOES OF SHIPS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., May 4.

A Government Bill has been introduced into the Congress under which the United States will reinsure the cargoes of the Allied ships, while the Allies will reinsure the cargoes of American ships. Appropriation of five millions sterling will be asked for, which will include the provision for insurance of the lives of crews of American merchantmen.

SURPLUS POTATOES IN CANADA.

A MILLION BUSHELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

It is officially stated that there is a surplus of a million bushels of potatoes beyond domestic requirements.

REICHSTAG RE-OPENS

PRESIDENT ON DR. WILSON'S FRIENDSHIP FOR GERMAN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 2.
Recd. 3-10 p.m., May 3.

The Reichstag has reopened. The President, referring to the intervention of the United States, said President Wilson's profession of friendship for the German people did not impress the latter, who would fight for Kaiserdom with their heart's blood.

ADVANCE IN MAY WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHICAGO, May 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

May wheat advanced on the report that Bethmann-Hollweg had postponed his speech.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION CONTRARY TO NATIONAL INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had seen conflicting reports regarding the situation in Greece but any public discussion was contrary to national interests.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

BY TORPEDO FROM GERMAN SEAPLANE.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

MADE PRISONERS BY ANOTHER SEA-PLANE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 3.

The Admiralty states that the British steamship Gena was sunk on Tuesday by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh. All on board were saved. The gunfire of the Gena brought down another sea-plane associated with the attack, and the occupants were made prisoners.

REPORTED ARRESTS OF SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

SEDITIOUS MANIFESTOES URGING GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, May 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 3.

It is reported that many socialists have been arrested in southern Germany during the last few days. The Socialist organ 'Volksrecht' publishes extracts from seditious German manifestoes urging a general strike.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS MAY DAY REFLECTIONS.

DAYS OF ABSOLUTISM OVER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, May 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 3.

The "Vorwaerts" in its May Day article reminds the governing classes of Germany that with the overthrow of Tsarism the possibility of the continuance of absolutism in any European country has collapsed. Whether the remnants of European feudal sovereignty will hold on for a few months or a few years, anyhow its hours are numbered. If it does not yield now the more sudden will be its downfall.

The fact that such sentiments are permitted expression lends colour to the rumours previously cabled of a delicate situation in high political quarters in Germany.

The May Day demonstrations throughout Sweden passed off in perfect order everywhere.

Demonstrations were held everywhere in Norway and protests were made against the dearness of living, but there were no disorders.

Twenty-two socialist May Day meetings were held in Vienna and passed resolutions in favour of peace. The proceedings were orderly.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

ENGAGED TO LADY IRENE DENISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 3.

The engagement is announced with the King's entire approval of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

His Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.V.O, is the eldest son of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, the younget daughter of Queen Victoria. He was born in 1888 and is a captain in the Grenadier Guards. He has served with his regiment on the Western Front and is an A. D. C. on the personal staff of His Majesty. He is also a brother of the Queen of Spain. Lady Irene Denison is the eldest daughter of the Earl of Londesborough and was born in 1890. As a descendent of George the Third Prince Alexander of Battenberg cannot marry according to Act of Parliament, without the consent of the Sovereign.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

ALTERATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that questions of promotion in the Royal Indian Marine, and of alterations in the designations of officers of it were being considered.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT OF WORK.

CONSIDERATION OF EMPIRE'S RELATIONS.

INDIANS IN SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 4.

The Colonial Secretary has issued a statement respecting the work of the Imperial War Conference, now approaching the end of its labours, together with some of its resolutions.

The statement says that some matters are of a most confidential character at present, and the publication of the resolutions and debates on them will probably not be possible till after the war. It records that the decision of the Conference was unanimous in respect of resolutions, which can now be published. On no occasion was it necessary to divide or withdraw a motion, because agreement could not be reached.

In moving the resolution of thanks to the Secretary for the Colonies as Chairman, Sir Robert Borden paid a touching tribute to the late Brigadier Long, who had fallen in the country's service. Sir Robert Borden and other speakers expressed gratification at the presence at the Conference of the son of a statesman, who had done so much to promote the idea of Imperial unity, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

The resolutions of the Conference recommend the appointment at the earliest possible moment of an expert committee representing the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Indian military authorities, to consider the various patterns of military stores and equipment, now in use, with a view to selecting standard patterns for general adoption, as far as the special circumstances of each country permit. They also recommend that the ordnance personnel of the Empire military organisations should be trained by the same methods and principles, that the ordnance officers from all parts of the Empire should be attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance Department, and that the Admiralty should be requested to work out immediately after the war a most effective scheme of Empire naval defence for the consideration of the Governments summoned to the Conference, with the Admiralty's recommendations for the future security of the Empire.

FULL REPRESENTATION OF INDIA AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

The Conference welcomed the increase in number of Trade Commissioners, and recommends the Governments concerned to co-operate in assisting service, especially for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. It records the view that 1907 Imperial Conference resolution should be so modified as to permit of full representation of India at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the assent thereto of the various Governments should be obtained.

It prays the King to constitute by a Royal Charter, an Imperial War Graves Commission on the lines proposed by the Prince of Wales to the Prime Minister. The Conference records its deepest appreciation of the French Government's generosity in allotting in perpetuity, land, where our men are buried, and urges that similar arrangements should be made in the peace terms, with all ally and enemy and neutral government in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa and elsewhere.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.

The Conference opines that the readjustment of constitutional relations between the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to deal with during the war, and it should be discussed by a special Imperial Conference immediately after the war. The Conference records that such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth and of India, as an important portion thereof, and should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations. It should provide for effective arrangements for continuous consultation on all important matters of common Imperial interest and for such concerted action founded on consultation, as the several governments determine.

The Conference recognises the importance of securing the uniformity of the Empire policy and action, in regard to naturalisation, and commends proposals submitted by the Home Office to overseas Governments.

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

It recommends that steps should be taken without delay for the establishment in London of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, on which the whole Empire should be represented, and whose duties would

(Continued on page 8.)

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

NOTICE AGAINST A C. I. D. OFFICER.

DEFENDANT'S PLEA OF "PRIVILEGED OCCASION."

HON. MR. SETHNA'S PART IN POLICE ENQUIRY.

NOTICE CONVERTED INTO A SUMMONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter in which Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the Criminal Investigation Department was, at the instance of Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram, called upon to show cause why process should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation. Mr. Azad and Mr Erulker, Barristers-at-Law, with Mr. Chhatrapati, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Anantram and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barristers-at-Law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Inspector Patwardhan.

"A PRIVILEGED OCCASION."

Mr. Wadia submitted that the complaint was entirely misconstrued. In the first place looking at the complaint no process should be issued at all as the occasion in question was a privileged one It was admitted that when the complainant went to the Police Office there was an enquiry going on. It was a quasi-judicial enquiry as orders had been issued to Mr. Patwardhan to make enquiries in the matter. Mr. Patwardhan had received information which did not give a good aspect to the matter as far as the complainant was concerned. The matter arose this way. The complainant went to the office of the War and Relief Fund and applied that he should be allowed to give a performance in aid of the Fund. He there give a certain party to understand that he was the proprietor of a theatrical company and that all the proceeds of the performance would go to the War Fund. He said the proceeds would amount to about Rs. 600. The fact, however, was that he had two sub-contracts, that the performance had been asked for by him from the proprietor of the Satara Shri Sangit Mandli and that his object was to make money for himself He made Rs. 300, but failed to account for it. There might have been loss, but he should have accounted for it.

ALLEGED PROMISE TO MR. SETHNA.

On the day of the performance he promised the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Secretary of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, that there would be a balance of at least of Rs 50 or Rs. 60 after defraying the expenses of the performance. He failed to pay even that though many days passed after the performance, and he also failed to pay the proprietor of the company the sum he had promised him for the performance. It would be proved that the receipts for the performance were over Rs. 300, out of which he paid only Rs 150 for the expenses. This left a balance of Rs. 150, which he did not pay.

MR. SETHNA'S LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

Mr. Sethna made a complaint to the Commissioner of Police and the latter ordered Mr. Patwardhan to make enquiries into the matter. Mr. Patwardhan then left Bombay for about a fortnight and the enquiry commenced in the middle of April. Mr. Patwardhan got information that the complainant had not acted honestly with various other people and there were suits against him in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Patwar- April and the complainant believing that there would be some prosecution against him took Mr. Patel with him to the Commissioner's Office. Mr. Patel told Mr. Patwardhan that he was taking the theatre case to Mr. Vincent and getting it settled. Mr. Patel tried his best to induce Mr. Patwardhan to influence the Commissioner to settle the matter and withdraw the enquiry.

WHAT MR. PATWARDHAN SAID.

Mr. Patwardhan told Mr Patel that his information was wrong and the latter said he knew Mr. Anantram and that he was a respectable man. This was a talk between a Police officer and a barrister whom the complainant had taken there as his representative. There was a discussion between the two and Mr. Patwardhan said he had ascertained from his enquiries that Mr. Anantram had cheated several people, that he had two previous ventures in some theatrical business, that it appeared that he had started this particular performance for his own benefit and that he had not accounted for its proceeds yet. Mr. Patwardhan further told Mr. Patel that it was no use their going to the Commissioner then and that they might do so when the enquiry had been completed. This conversation took place only between Mr. Patel and Mr. Patwardhan and nobody else heard it. The statements were made on a privileged occasion and, therefore, were not defamatory unless the complainant could prove express malice on the part of Mr. Patwardhan.

DID NOT CALL COMPLAINANT A "ROGUE"

Mr. Patwardhan had never known or seen the complainant before he was ordered to make the enquiry. Mr. Patwardhan did not call the complainant a rogue, but what he said was that during the enquiry it was reported to him that the man had cheated several persons and that he had started this performance in aid of the War Relief Fund for his own benefit. They were in a position to prove that the information they had received was true.

The Magistrate asked what was the result of the enquiry?

Mr. Wadia said that enquiry had practically been put a stop to by the present case and it was with that object that this complaint was filed. They had already made a report to the Commissioner of Police long before Mr. Patel came on the scene, that people had made complaints with regard to the character of the man. They had got their statements.

ENQUIRY STARTED ON MR. SETHNA'S COMPLAINT.

The Magistrate enquired if they investigated the matter in consequence of the letter written by Mr. Sethna or started the enquiry independently of that?

Mr. Wadia said the enquiry could have been started independently as it was a cognisable offence. But it was really started on the information by Mr. Sethna.

The Magistrate: Then Mr. Sethna actually moved the Police?

Mr. Wadia replied in the affirmative and said the enquiry was perfectly bona-fide. It might be that the complaint had no foundation.

The Magistrate said that if the complaint had no foundation the complainant had a remedy against Mr. Sethna and not against the Police. Mr. Patwardhan could not be blamed for instituting an enquiry on a letter received from Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Wadia said Mr. Patwardhan did it by the order of the Commissioner of Police.

MAGISTRATE ON NEED OF PROOF OF MALICE.

The Magistrate said the case must fail unless the complainant proved that at the time Mr. Patwardhan uttered the words he uttered them with malice aforethought. Otherwise the occasion would, he thought, be a privileged one.

Mr. Wadia said it was Mr. Patel who said that the complainant would pay Rs. 50 if the matter was settled. Mr. Patwardhan told him that he had nothing to do with Rs. 50.

AN INVITATION TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Counsel then read a letter written by the complainant to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon asking them to attend a "Puja" ceremony at a shop. The complainant in this said among other things that he would distribute sweets on the occasion, which Counsel said was all bogus. This was all a dodge on the part of the complainant to get their Excellencies' name to make money for himself. As to the Rs. 50 the complainant himself offered to pay and nobody asked him to. Counsel then referred to the letter written by Mr. Sethna to the Commissioner, which was read out in Court and in the course of which it was stated to the effect that he (Mr. Sethna) had discovered lately that had nothing to do with the Theatrical Co., that Anantram told him that Mr. Justice McLeod and others had promised to be present at the performance, that at the performance, Mr. Justice McLeod, Mr. Sethna and another gentleman were the only respectable persons present, the rest of the spectators present being the usual frequenters of Grant Road theatres, that he (Mr. Sethna) asked him how he hoped to be able to hand over the money, which he had said would be got from the performance; that Mr. Anantram replied that more people would come in and that at least Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 would be got for the food, and that Anantram saw him two or three times after that but brought no money.

The Magistrate said that if the complainant proved that Mr. Patwardhan was actuated by malice and uttered the words complained of, his case would be upheld.

LAW OF DEFAMATION.

Mr. Azad submitted that the defence was a double-barrelled one based on justification and privilege. The law said that it was no defamation to make an imputation on the character of another person, provided that the imputation was made in good faith, for the interests of the person making it or any other person or the public. Now the imputation was admitted.

The Magistrate inquired if it was admitted that the words were defamatory.

Mr Wadia said they were defamatory *per se*.

Mr. Azad said then it must be proved that the defamation was uttered for the good of the person making it. Now Government officials were expected to work without an interest, so Mr. Patwardhan had no interest of his to protect by uttering the defamation. Then it was not made in Mr. Patel's interests to whom the defamation was uttered. As to the question of "public good" it would be admitted that to run in a criminal was for the good of the public, but it was not for the public good to use defamatory words about any person before he was convicted and even then only when a man was asked to express his opinion.

Mr. Wadia said they relied on all the exceptions.

"DOUBLE-BARRELLED AND COWARDLY DEFENCE."

Mr. Azad said it was a double-barrelled, dishonest and cowardly defence. He could understand their relying on exception 9 or 1.

Mr. Wadia said he had said that they could justify the defamation.

Mr. Azad said the defence was now shifting from one exception to another.

Mr. Wadia said that he could do so and he could rely on any exception.

Mr. Azad said the question now was whether the statement complained of was true or not. He said it was not true. There wa absolutely no truth in it, and the onus of proving good faith was on the respondent. The statement was wild, reckless unjustified and not privileged. Mr. Wadia had said the statement was made "frankly and honestly". He did not know where the section was which accorded privilege for that. The definition in the code of "good faith" was "due care and attention." Frankness and honesty had nothing to do with it. The Court had to decide whether there was due care and attention. He cited authorities in support of his argument that a blunder could not be called privileged if it was done without due care and attention.

SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT.

The Magistrate said Mr. Wadia had said that this case had been brought to stifle the enquiry. He enquired if they were prepared to await the result of that enquiry. The present case might be postponed *sine die* and the enquiry might be proceeded with.

Mr. Wadia said it was for the Commissioner to decide what steps should be taken, and he (counsel) had no instructions in the matter and he appeared on the personal instructions of Mr. Patwardhan.

The Magistrate said the position was this that if Anantram was convicted in that matter then the whole of the present case would drop. Mr. Patwardhan could then come and say: "Here is a man who is a rogue." Was Mr. Wadia prepared to let this matter be adjourned *sine die*, go on with his enquiry, prosecute this man and get him convicted? If he was a cheat he should be exposed.

Mr. Azad: I quite agree. Let them prove it.

Mr. Wadia repeated that he had no instructions to agree to the course suggested. He said it was not possible for Mr. Patwardhan to make further enquires in what matter if the present case was pending. Whatever the result of this case, the enquiry would go on.

Mr. Azad said the Police with their powerful apparatus all over the town could have completed the enquiry by now. When a man based his defence on justification then the case became a sort of a prosecution against the complainant and the defendant had to justify his allegations. Counsel further said that Anantram had been very much harassed, persecuted and hounded from corner to corner of the town.

Mr. Wadia said it was not necessary for the respondent to substantiate the charge, and he could say that he did the thing in good faith. The statement was made on a privileged occasion.

NEED OF GOING INTO EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate said the whole matter could not be decided without going into evidence. He therefore converted the notice into a summons.

DEATH OF THE VICEROY'S SON.

PARSI CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 3.

At a meeting of the Parsi Zoroastrian community held in Framjee Building, today, a unanimous resolution was passed expressing the profound and heartfelt sorrow of the community at the untimely and most lamentable death in the battle-field of the son of Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India and offering him their condolence in his most grievous and irreparable loss.

LOSS OF A GALLANT AND CAPABLE OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Great and widespread sympathy is felt in India with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford in the loss of their elder son Lieut. the Hon. Frederic Thesiger R.F.A. Reports received show that Lieut. Thesiger was forward observing officer to the guns during the action on April 30th. He had left his station during heavy fire to speak to the infantry brigadier whose troops he was supporting, and in returning to his post, was struck by a rifle bullet. He succumbed to his injuries on the following day and was buried in the military cemetery at Bagdad on May 2nd, the service being conducted by the Bishop of Nagpur.

His corps commander states that throughout the action on the 30th of April, Lieut. Thesiger was conspicuous for good work under heavy fire, and had twice silenced hostile batteries, and that during the fighting of the past five months, had shown conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

General Maude in telegraphing his sympathy, has expressed his deep personal sorrow at the loss of such a gallant and capable officer, whose death will be sincerely regretted throughout the army in Mesopotamia.

STEADY BRITISH PROGRESS INTO SYRIA.

SERIOUS DEFEAT INFLICTED ON ENEMY FORCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote as follows on 6th April, giving details of the previous attack on Gaza:—

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force is making slow but steady progress into Syria and has inflicted serious defeat on the Turkish orces in Wadi Guzze, some five miles west of Gaza. The enemy numbered about 20,000 and lost quite 40 per cent. of his effectives, our wounded prisoners alone amounting to just over 1,000. Amongst the latter are 4 Austrian officers, and 32 Austrian and 5 German N. C. O.'s and men and also a Divisional Commander, Musa Kiazim Pasha, and his entire staff. The latter, it appears, was out making personal reconnaissance of the ground and advancing too far walked right into our outposts.

Full details are as yet not to hand, but our losses are officially reported to be light in proportion to success achieved. The major portion of our casualties seem to have been incurred on one flank where some of our units, after managing to get into the city of Gaza, became separated, in a fog that suddenly set in, from the main body and had to fight every inch of their way back.

This action has secured for us the occupation of a further 15 miles in depth into the enemy's territory and the consolidation of a strong position threatening Gaza. The railway is being pushed on at all speed and another attack is imminent.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

include advising how mineral resources may be developed and made available to meet the metal requirements of the Empire.

In view of the war experience, the Conference draws attention to the importance of developing the adequate capacity of the production of naval and military material munitions and supplies, in all important parts of the Empire, including the countries bordering on the Pacific and the Indian oceans, where such facilities do not at present exist, and it affirms the importance of close co-operation between India, the Dominions and the United Kingdom with this object.

The Conference urges that the present system of double income taxation within the Empire should be taken in hand immediately after the war, and that the law should be amended with regard to the present unsatisfactory position.

IMPERIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In view of the war experience, the Conference records that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of the component parts require prompt and attentive consideration and concerted action, in regard to, firstly, the production of adequate food supply, and arrangements for transportation, when and where required, under any conditions, which can be reasonably anticipated, secondly, the control of the natural resources available within the Empire, especially of those of an essential character for necessary national purposes, whether in peace or war and thirdly, the economical utilisation of such natural resources through manufacturing processes, carried on within the Empire. It commends the Governments concerned to consider the enactment of legislation in that direction.

After expressing the view that the time has arrived, when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, especially in making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies and raw materials of essential industries, it favours firstly, the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire, and secondly, arrangements by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY ON THE PART OF INDIANS ACCEPTED.

The Conference having examined the memorandum on the position of the Indians in self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned.

Oversea members of the Conference conclude by appreciatively acknowledging the services of Mr. Walter Long in connection with the Conference, the courtesies shown by the Government and the generous hospitality of the people of the United Kingdom.

MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

PRESENT ADDRESS TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 0-55 a.m., May 4.

The members of the Imperial War Conference presented an Address to the King at Windsor to-day. After expressing loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Majesty, the Address says:—It has been the privilege of the members to share in the deliberations with a view to securing the victorious conclusion of the conflict. We further considered steps to secure that the fruits of victory shall not be lost by unpreparedness after the war, thus preventing the unscrupulous enemy from repeating his outrages upon the liberties of civilisation. We are returning home inspired by the magnificent efforts of all classes of your Majesty's subjects throughout the world, and are confident that the trials and sacrifices borne in common will draw still closer the bonds of Imperial unity and co-operation.

The Address is signed by Mr. Walter Long and all the members of the Conference.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 3.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport restricts the use of maize, barley and oats to purposes of seed or human or animal food, and tapioca, sago, manioc and arrowroot to purposes of human food.

KING'S PROCLAMATION FOR ECONOMY IN GRAINS.

HIS MAJESTY'S EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 3.

The King has issued a proclamation urging the greatest economy in all kinds of grain. Householders should reduce the consumption of bread by at least a quarter of the quantity ordinarily consumed and should not use flour except for bread. His Majesty also enjoins the most economical use of corn for horses.

The proclamation adds: "The King is not asking people to do what he is not doing himself. The Royal household has been strictly rationed since February."

The proclamation will be read from pulpits on four successive Sundays.

TURKISH RETREAT ON THE ADHAIM

LARGE BRITISH CAPTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The following telegram, dated the 3rd May 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness":—

Baghdad, May 2nd.—The Turkish force which we have been engaging on the river Adhaim tributary of the Tigris has now retreated north and east into the hills. After a moving battle in which they had been falling back some days, the Turks took up a strong entrenched position on both banks of the river Adhaim, where it issues from Jebel Hamr.

On the morning of the 30th, after throwing a greater part of our force across the river Adhaim during the night, we attacked the enemy's position at dawn fom south and east, while our cavalry worked round threatening to cut off his retreat. We left only a small holding force on the right b The manoeuvre was a complete surprise. Our infantry dashed across the open irresistibly, swept clean through the first two lines of the enemy's position, and carried a village they were holding. The enemy counter-attacked in strength and regained the village only to be driven back by us soon as our line was reinforced. During the day driving clouds of dust assisted the enemy considerably. He was able to get in with the counter-attack, which we could otherwise have broken up with our fire. The screen of dust also masked his troops from our artillery during their retirement and probably saved their guns. The inability of our aeroplanes to fly till late in the evening owing to dust-storms also facilitated his retreat. Our cavalry were pursuing all yesterday.

Altogether we took 359 prisoners, one Hotchkiss gun, one machine-gun, large quantities of rifles and artillery and small arm ammunition. We buried 182 Turks in one area which we cleared. Other parts of the battlefield are not yet searched.

The force we defeated on the right bank of the Tigris at Samarrah has retreated further up the Tigris and is now encamped in the neighbourhood of Tekrit.

There has been some light showers which has reduced the temperature considerable after the great heat of the last few days.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR GAZA.

WORKING PARTIES DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 3.

An official communiqué from Egypt says: Our artillery in the neighbourhood of Gaza dispersed working parties and placed two guns out of action. We blew up an ammunition dump.

GENERAL SMUTS.

INVITED TO VISIT ITALIAN FRONT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

Router understands that the Italian Government has invited General Smuts to visit the Italian front.

Arrangements have been made by which General Smuts will receive the freedom of Manchester in London.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SMUTS.

COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS TO ARRANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., May 3.

A committee of Lords and Commons has arranged to hold a banquet in honour of General Smuts in the royal gallery of Lords on the 15th instant. Viscount French will preside. Every member of the two Houses will be invited.

CONSIGNMENT TO ENEMY COUNTRY.

A CLAIM FOR LOSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 2.

At the Madras High Court, to-day, his Lordship disposed of a mercantile suit, the plaintiffs being Messrs. E. A. Ironside and Co. and the defendants Messrs. T. Abdul Wahab and Co. The facts were that the defendants consigned goods to Messrs. Ironside and Co. for sale and drew on the National Bank against the value of various consignments, which drafts were discounted by the plaintiffs in London. There were two drafts drawn by the plaintiffs against the defendants for short falls, as also a draft in respect of a consignment landed at Hamburg shortly before the outbreak of war. The plaintiffs filed this suit for the value of the two short falls and of the consignment landed in Germany.

His Lordship, after persuing evidence taken on commission in London, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. His Lordship advised the defendant to register his claim with Government in respect of the consignment lost in Germany, as at the termination of hostilities the claims of this description might be settled out of German funds in the hands of the British Government.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

9 ENEMY OFFICERS AND 200 MEN TAKEN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., May 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports artillery activity and patrol encounters throughout the region of Chemin des Dames. We repulsed enemy raids in the wood west of Mont Cornille and on the heights east of Mont Haut, where we captured an isolated post, which was still holding out.

We captured its garrison of nine officers and 210 men. Our detachments penetrated the enemy trenches in Avocourt Wood on the left bank of the Meuse and patrol encounters occurred on the right bank, in the direction of Damloup and Bezonvaux.

There was intermittent cannonade at some points on the front notably in the sector of St. Mihiel.

NEW BRITISH THRUST.

EFFECTIVE INFANTRY ASSAULT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., May 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—A new British thrust was made just before dawn. It is not permissible to discuss the scheme of attack. Suffice it to say that our objectives were several important points, the capture of which would improve our line. Incidentally, such operations may suit the strategic idea by involving very heavy enemy losses. Anyhow, we naturally want the complete mastery of all dominating positions, from which our artillery can effectively devastate fresh troops, which the German command continues to throw into the defence.

As usual the infantry assault was preceded by a tornado of fire from weapons of all calibres, between fifteen inch howitzer and Stokes trenchmortar. Creeping barrage worked with chronometer-like precision, as order "Go" snapped forth, simultaneously down the trenches and crouching figures soared and formed regular waves. Then came the deadly rattle of machine-guns and ear-stabbing crashes of bursting bombs, as our infantry reached the enemy parapets. These were followed by wild confusion, as the men got to grips in the trenches. The results of attack are at present not known.

I hear that the Germans counter-attacked near Gavrelle and Loos and were repulsed.

TALAAT PASHA.

FETED IN GERMANY AND AUSTRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 3-10 p.m., May 3.

A telegram from Berlin says the Turkish Grand Vizier Talaat Pasha has been everywhere feted in Germany and Austria. He visited the Kaiser, was the guest of Hindenburg at Headquarters and was banquetted by the Austrian Emperor.

TWO TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SINKS A SHIP AND SILENCES A BATTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. May 3.

A wireless Russian communiqué says we repelled Turkish attacks south-westward of Gumishkane also north-westward of Ognot.

A Russian submarine in the Bosphorus sank a thousand ton sailing ship and a steam tug and silenced the shore battery which opened fire.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 3.

An Italian naval communiqué says during the week ending 29th April 627 ships arrived in the Italian ports and 521 left. Three Italian steamers and seven sailing boats were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 3.

The Admiralty announces that 2,716 ships arrived during the week and 2,690 sailed. Thirty-eight over sixteen hundred tons, and thirteen under were sunk. Twenty-four were unsuccessfully attacked. Eight fishing boats were sunk.

NAGPUR EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 3.

The Exemption Tribunal composed of Mr. W. N. Maw, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, as President, Major Sharp, military member, the Hon. Mr. G. P. Dick, non-official member and A. H. Macnir, representing the military authorities, sat on Thursday. The Tribunal disposed of 46 applications and adjourned till to-day.

The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Treasure Trove

Novelized From the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name.

Released by the Pathe Exchange.

(Copyright, 1916, by Randall Parrish.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

LEONTINE WALCOTT, in love with Jerry and sought in marriage by Sebastian.
JERRY CARSON, American novelist in love with Leontine, who goes on a quest for the buried treasure of Morgan, the buccaneer.
SEBASTIAN NAVARRO, a wealthy Argentine, whose suit for Leontine's hand is favoured by her father.
JOHN WALCOTT, father of Leontine.
DIEGO NAVARRO, brother of Sebastian.
ONE LAMP LOUIS, otherwise Louis Lamb, crook and forger.

FIRST EPISODE.

CHAPTER 1.

Porto Delgado slept in the burning afternoon. The white house fronts, which reflected the sun's intolerable rays, looked down on the empty street that wound from the brown grasses of the Argentine pampas into the pampas again. The green jealousies were drawn fast. Nobody stirred, except a few fishermen upon the wharf, where lay a trim, Yankee-built schooner, the Portland Girl.

Upon her deck, a patch of white against the blue of the sky, a girl was standing. Beside her was a young man, eagerly watching her face, yet bearing upon his own the sense of a great moment. Without removing his eyes from hers he seemed to take in everything of those last touches which were being given preparatory to the sailing.

It was a great moment for each of them. Leontine Walcott, the only daughter of an American business man settled in the little Argentine port, had come to bid farewell to her lover, who was about to sail on one of the strangest cruises that man has made.

Jerry Carson, who had chartered the schooner, was a successful American writer. He had met Leontine in the United States two years before, when her father had taken her there on one of his infrequent business trips. He had always been interested in marine exploration. A few months earlier he had made a discovery while gathering material for a novel in the Bahamas. On the strength of it he had chartered the schooner and gone to Porto Delgado, which was not only the starting point for his strange quest, but also the home of the woman whom he had come to love more than anything in the world.

"I shall look across the sea every day in the hope of seeing your ship come sailing home, laden with treasure," said the girl softly.

Jerry Carson hung upon her words eagerly. He took Leontine's hands in his.

"You believe in me," he said half wistfully. "Do you know you are the only human being who does? All the rest have called me a fool. Even my captain thinks I am a fool. And your father—"

He looked at her questioningly. Leontine laughed happily.

"My father is a man of business," she answered. "It is natural that he should put no faith in your idea."

"He thinks I am a fool, as the rest do?"

"He is strongly opposed to the whole project, Jerry, dear. But what does it matter? I believe in you."

She spoke with such unquestioning trust that the young man, who had been gloomily regarding her laughed contentedly.

"I suppose it does sound impossible," he admitted. "But that bottle with the message in it, which I picked up on the shores of the Bahmas, was unquestionably genuine. It was signed by Joseph Dexter—the message, I mean. You have heard of him?"

"No, Jerry," said Leontine frankly.

"Dexter was a big man in his day. His ideas were often derided as erratic: nevertheless, they sometimes proved practical, and he was recognized as the master of synthetic chemistry. Even his worst enemies granted that he knew more than the lot of them put together. What they sneered at was his lack of practicality Well, perhaps they were right. Anyway, he disappeared."

"Dexter?"

"Yes. Nine or ten years ago. You wouldn't remember, but it made a great sensation at the time. He had chartered a ship—like myself—to explore the South Atlantic. The ship was wrecked. He was never heard of again. His will was probated, and—that was the end until I picked up his message."

"It couldn't have been a trick, dear?" asked Leontine a little doubtfully.

"No, dear, I had his signature verified by one of his business associates. He said it was, undoubtedly, Dexter's. Odd that the man felt no interest in the message itself. But that's the way with the scientists. Their minds are single-track ones. If this man interested himself enough to consider what the message meant he probably thought that it was the writing of a madman. And yet it must be true."

"Jerry, many people have sailed to find Sir Henry Morgan's treasure," said Leontine.

"And failed to find it. But it is found, dear. Dexter wrote that it was found—found on the deserted South Atlantic rock known as Ravengar's Ledge. Not to be found, but found."

Leontine laid her hand impulsively on Jerry's arm.

"Never mind what father thinks or what the others think, Jerry," she said. "I believe in you absolutely. I know that you will find the treasure, and that you will bring it back to me. And that you will come home with all the untold millions of the old buccaneer and—and marry me," she added softly, with downcast eyes.

He took a step forward and clasped her in his arms, heedless of the amused glances of the sailors. He looked seaward and then landward, as if searching to imprint that view upon his brain for-ever. At that moment the prospect of departure was not bliss unalloyed. Months must pass, and many difficult things be done before he could see Leontine Walcott again.

"How about Sebastian Navarre?" he asked.

"He is nothing to me," answered Leontine.

"Nothing at all?" persisted Jerry, looking earnestly into her eyes.

"Nothing at all," the girl repeated.

Jerry smiled, and now the doubtful look upon his face was entirely gone.

"Au revoir, Leontine, then," he said, "till I come back to marry you."

"I shall always watch till the day when your ship comes sailing in," said the girl. "I shall watch for you and hold you in my heart always."

CHAPTER 2.

"Fire!"

Jerry heard the words through his dreams and thought they were part of them. He had been back in Porto Delgado, with Leontine. He had lost her and had been searching for her, and it seemed that the Judgment day had come, for the stars had fallen and a thick murk of sulphur fumes rose from the bottomless pit and hid her from him.

He heard the shouts again, and sat up in his berth and listened. He was conscious now that the air was filled with smoke, through which he drew difficult breath.

He heard the shouts more faintly, the running of feet upon the decks; then he was out of his berth and thrusting on his clothes.

He dashed out of the little cabin, to meet a wall of smoke that coiled about him, the thick, acrid smoke of a burning ship, composed of particles of all the chemicals that had impregnated the timbers during the course of years of many cargoes.

He staggered back, but now the little cabin itself was filled with the fumes. He grabbed a blanket from the bed, moistened it in water, and wound it about his head. Thus armed, he dashed again into the smoke-clouds.

With smarting eyes, drawing great gasps through the folds of the blanket, feeling the lining of his nose and throat turned to vitriol, he managed to stagger up the stairway to the deck above.

He tore the blanket from his face and drew in a gulp of air. Then he saw that already the entire after part of the vessel was wreathed in flames. There was no hope of saving her.

In the far distance rose the rugged slopes of upper Patagonia, an inhospitable shore, abandoned to the elements and the wandering savages who inhabited it. Toward this he saw a boat making its way through a turbulent and rising sea.

He realized then that he was alone. The cowardly Levantine crew, which had replaced the New England seamen of former days, had hastily let down the boat and fled in it.

As Jerry stood there, bewildered, not yet quite understanding, his thoughts still mingled with memories of his dream. He saw a figure stagger toward him through the smoke. It was the captain, also abandoned.

At that moment he felt a thrill of joy that this man had been stanch.

A little boat still hung from the davits. The crew had planned to launch it, but at the last moment had betaken themselves to another larger one. They had let it down almost to the water, and it hung there, grinding against the side of the ship and lapping against the billows. It seemed in danger each moment of being strayed in but the helpless, drifting vessel pitched rather than rolled, and this had kept the boat intact.

As Jerry stood still for a moment, surveying the possibilities of the situation, he became aware that the boat in which the crew were pulling had suddenly disappeared. He fancied that he heard distant cries for help. But, looking out across the sea, he could perceive nothing.

Suddenly a roaring blast of flame that shot from the hatches, told him of their imminent peril. He grasped the captain by the arm and indicated the little boat to him. But the skipper, frenzied by the catastrophe, only shook his head and mumbled.

Then, as Jerry endeavoured to urge him onward, he turned suddenly and rushed down the stairway.

Jerry sprang after him, to encounter a rush of smoke so fierce that he recoiled before the acrid blast. Yet at the bottom of the stairway he could see the captain standing with outstretched arms. He was muttering, and like a man wading in sea water, he gathered up the smoke coils as if they were brine, and held them against his breast.

Again Jerry tried to follow him. But the captain, with a wild cry, plunged forward into the passage below. Then, from the end of the ship, a fiery barrier, having overcome the last obstacle, swept forward to meet him.

For an instant the captain was visible, a blackened figure amid the red. Then all was hidden and the flames came roaring up the stairs.

Jerry stumbled back upon deck. There was nothing to do except to save himself. And that was a matter of moment.

Hand over hand he swarmed down the davit ropes. He gained the rocking boat and, with his clasp-knife, cut the ropes that held it. The heat was intense, and the sides of the vessed were blistered and scorched by the fire. A tongue of flames leaped at him through an open porthole.

He cut one rope, and the stern of the boat hit the water, dipped under, and regained the surface. Jerry clung to an almost vertical boat which spun beneath him. He held desperately to the second rope. Somehow he managed to cut that also.

The bow fell with a splash. Jerry was thrown into the bottom of the boat. It ground against the ship. He felt his hair crackle as a breath of fire swept over it.

Then he had managed to grasp the oars, and was pulling for dear life through the mountainous breakers.

Fortunately the little boat was seaworthy. She rode the waves like a cork. In spite of the difficulty of guiding her, in spite of the side-lash of the billows, Jerry was soon far enough away for safety.

He pulled for all he was worth, anxious to make the distant shore line before the heat of the day enervated him. Already it was growing light; presently he saw the rim of the sun upon the water's edge.

Suddenly, with a roaring detonation, the burning ship seemed to split into halves. A rush of fire enveloped her. The flames formed themselves like an array of banners tipped with smoke, veiling the doomed craft.

The wall of fire quivered, bent, split in two parts. Slowly these dipped, like lowered flags, toward the sea. Without a sound other than the distant hiss of the flames, the ship went under. There was a last flicker of red and gold on the surface of the water; then nothing but the level top of the sea, split by the undulating waves.

Jerry pulled with all his might. The sea was growing calmer, and a current seemed to aid him. At any rate, he could now distinguish the barren coast line perceptibly nearer. He hoped to make it by noon.

Something that floated on the surface of the sea attracted his attention. It was a round thing like the head of a seal, bobbing among the waves. When he drew nearer he saw that it was an unbroached water cask, which had been flung out from the overturned boat.

Somehow—he never quite remembered how—he managed to get it into his craft. In spite of the added weight he felt more cheerful. Hope was rising again in his heart. It seemed incredible that he alone of all the crew should have been saved to no purpose.

Late in the afternoon, with his last ounce of strength, he drove his boat ashore upon a rocky beach, pulled out the cask, and, flinging himself down above tide level, slept. And again he was back in Porto Delgado, treasureless, indeed, but happy in the presence of his love.

At the same hour Leontine, seated upon the cliff, was looking seaward and breathing out a prayer for his safe return.

CHAPTER 3.

She breathed a prayer that filled her soul with yearning for the absent lover. Jerry had been gone five months, and her position in Porto Delgado had become increasingly difficult.

So long as her father's business affairs prospered, Sebastian Navarre, the young planter, about whom Jerry had questioned her, had hardly troubled her life. Of course, she was aware of his admiration. But she treated it with frank acceptance, as her due, as the due of a woman conscious of her breeding and her beauty. It was a very different thing when admiration changed to infatuation, when her father was no longer prosperous.

Two unlucky shipments, which had gone to the bottom uninsured, had almost ruined the once wealthy export merchant. Day by day John Walcott looked into the eyes of a future increasingly grim. Day by day the thought of maturing notes perplexed him. For a long time he had been living on a gamble. He had extended his operation with borrowed capital, never doubting their success. Now he saw himself encircled by the creditors who, already surmising his distress, looked dubiously at him as he walked down the sunlit street between his house and his office.

John Walcott had weathered many a storm as a young man. But the future of Leontine was an increasing concern to him. He had never liked Jerry, he did not believe that a professional man's income could be a stable one; again, he was practically denationalized, and liked the people of the Argentine and their ways. Above them all he liked Sebastian Navarre.

Sebastian lived with his brother Diego on a huge ranch ten miles away in the pampas. It covered possibly as large a territory as Wales. It was one of the largest in the country, a hacienda of the old time, where the vaqueros wore silver spurs and herded cattle by the hundred thousand. The life fascinated Walcott; it was what he had always dreamed of for his old age. It was what he dreamed to enjoy, vicariously, through his daughter.

He knew, too, that as Sebastian's father-in-law he would have access to capital sufficient to renew his hold on his large business interests. At present he had not dared broach a subject of which Sebastian Walcott argued was perfectly aware. John Walcott's Leontine's interests, not his, were his chief care.

He had laughed Jerry Carson to scorn. He could hardly bear to be civil to him when he brought his schooner into Porto Delgado upon his foolish quest.

The only thing that made it bearable, having the American in his house, seeing him engrossed with his daughter, was the thought that Jerry would return a discredited bankrupt.

He confided these thoughts to Sebastian, who had eyed Leontine with increasing displeasure, and Jerry with frank hatred. Sebastian agreed with him and bided his time.

Daily, after Jerry's departure, her father praised Sebastian and disparaged her absent lover. Leontine grew to hate Sebastian, who did not fail to avail himself of his opportunity to press his suit.

Only the girl's conviction of Jerry's safety upheld her in this difficult role. Life was becoming unbearable for her.

Then came the day when she returned to find a sailor standing in her father's hall, and her father listening eagerly to his story. Sebastian was present as well: he was generally there nowadays. As Leontine entered she saw an inscrutable look upon her father's face. John Walcott laid a hand upon his daughter's shoulder, half affectionately, half spitefully.

"You must prepare to hear bad news, dear," he said.

"What is it?" she cried.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," said the sailor "I thought it was my duty to come here The Portland Girl is lost, with all hands."

"It's false!" cried Leontine instinctively.

"No, ma'am, it can't be false," the sailor answered.

"Tell her what you have told me," said John Walcott.

"Well, ma'am, it's this way," he began. "She didn't put in to Asuncion for water, as she was expected to do—had to do Nobody thought much about it. There's plenty of ships on the sea, and she must have turned back. Nobody bothers his head much about a ship not carrying freight or passengers."

"No," said Leontine bitterly.

"Well, ma'am, it was a tramp from Buenos Aires brought the word. She'd sighted a glare at sea and changed her course. It was a ship afire. She sank before the tramp arrived but she lay to and picked up a mass of wreckage. 'Twas the Portland Girl, ma'am. The name was on a floating timber. And there was a burned-out boat timber with the same name on it. And the other boat was picked up a mile away. That's what they'd tried to save themselves in. She had been swamped by the seas. That's all, ma'am."

"Jerry is safe," said Leontine gravely. "If he were dead my heart would tell me so."

John Walcott, who felt sorry for his daughter, made no answer. It was not for two or three days that he spoke to her. Meanwhile, by preconcerted agreement, Sabastian had remained away.

"Leontine," said her father, "you know that my affairs are not in the best shape just now?"

"Yes," she replied listlessly.

"I am very sorry about Jerry Carson's death, but don't you think it is as well to consider it in its proper light?"

"What do you call its 'proper light?'" she asked.

"A happy dispensation," answered John Walcott. "Leontine, you are old enough to stop dreaming and to face the facts of life. You are past twenty. A rich man and a decent man wants you to be his wife. My future is precarious. I will not urge the fact that a marriage with Sebastian would restore my business affairs. I only ask that you will accept this chance."

"Never!" she cried, flushing angrily.

"Why not?"

"Because I love Jerry. And I have promised to be true to him."

"Jerry is dead. There is not one chance in a million of his having survived. Both the ship's boats were found, one destroyed, one empty."

"I will never give up believing in him," said Leontine.

"In his survival?"

"In that and in him. I do not love Sebastian."

CHAPTER 4.

John Walcott looked at her in his aggrieved way. He did not pretend to understand the obstinacy of his daughter's nature. But he understood human nature well enough to realize that she was not at present to be overcome.

He told Sebastian, who set himself out to be as sympathetic as his nature would permit. With the exercise of a good deal of self-control he discarded the lover and spoke of his acceptance of her decision, and his wish that they should be friends. Weeks rolled on, turned into months, and vanished. It was nearly a year after Jerry's departure that Sebastian lifted—not threw off—the mask.

He told her that, if he could never win her love, he wanted her companionship. Would she not marry him as a formality and nothing more? She should be free, merely the gracious mistress of his hacienda. He would lay everything at her feet.

Leontine refused, but she was touched by the man's offer. His seeming devotion had affected a heart softened by the death of Jerry.

That night her father told her that unless she married Sebastian he was a ruined man. Otherwise he could not bring himself to ask the loan which would convert failure into success.

Leontine was shaken. What did it matter, so long as she took only Sebastian's name, now that Jerry was dead?

On the next day Sebastian renewed his suit. This time he got a tentative acceptance. Leontine was weakening: she said that she would consider and tell him later.

* * * * *

Jerry Carson, picked up by a passing tramp ship from the rock on which he had lived so long, landed at the nearest port to Porto Delgado and made his way afoot to the place which held all his heart's aspirations.

The villagers stared in amazement at the man who had seemingly returned from death. They crowded round him.

"In truth, Sebastian will not be pleased, now that he will find himself in rivalry again with this Gringo," said an old crone to her neighbor.

Jerry heard and demanded an explanation. Soon he had it. Reluctantly—for the Spaniard hates to retail unpleasant news—they confessed that Sebastian was a daily visitor at the house of the merchant, and that his engagement to Leontine was an article of faith in the village.

Burning with anger, which he strove to keep down because of his faith in his beloved, Jerry made his way up the street. The villagers watched him and shrugged their shoulders. "A woman is fickle," they murmured to one another.

Meanwhile the last act of the conspiracy was being performed in the merchant's house. Diego Navarre, Sebastian's brother was pleading Sebastan's cause. He had tried to disparage Jerry before but had repented quickly. Now he hoped to overturn the last scruple in the girl's mind.

"This Mr. Carson," said Diego, in his soft, well-modulated voice, "in order to defray the expenses of his schooner trip, he sold some property which had come to him from his late father, did he not?"

"Really, senor, why should you ask me about Mr. Carson's affairs?" inquired the girl.

"Nevertheless, it is true, senorita?"

"Well, what if it is?"

"Well, senorita, you know my brother is an honorable man, and would never have taken an unfair advantage. Let the blame of what may happen to your opinion fall on my devoted head," he added, patting his sleek curls.

"I do not understand you," said Leontine, looking Diego straight in the face.

"Simply, senorita, that when a man gives a note, or an I. O. U., or receipt for moneys advanced, on the strength of the existence of a piece of property, how does one describe his actions in afterward pocketing the proceeds instead of paying his debt?"

"Are you insinuating anything against Mr. Carson?" Leontine asked.

"Yes, senorita," answered Diego boldly. "You are aware that when my brother was in New York last year he took with him an introduction from Senor Walcott to Mr. Carson?"

"No, I did not know it," said Leontine. "Well?"

Her heart beat fast; she was conscious of something malignant and well planned beneath the man's words.

"My brother knew Mr. Carson well. Mr. Carson, in fact, borrowed a considerable sum of money from him in order to defray the expenses of this journey. And then—well, when the property was sold the money went into the schooner instead of going back to my brother."

Leontine could not help laughing at the flimsy trick.

"If you understood Mr. Carson" she said, "you would know that such a thing is impossible."

Diego Navarre put his hand into his pocket and pulled out a document.

"Do me the honour to look at that, senorita," he said.

It was a receipt for a large sum of money, advanced by Sebastian on Jerry Carson on the security of the property which he had inherited from his father. Of course, the signature was a fraud, Sebastian had never seen Jerry in America. but John Walcott, who did not understand the ramifications of the plot, had agreed to say that he had given a letter of introduction in case Leontine questioned him.

It was perpetrated by Louis Lamb, all around crook, better known as One Lamp Louis.

The signature was a clumsy fraud, too clumsy for Leontine, who had half a hundred of her lover's letters. She looked at the document carefully as Diego, fearful that she would seize it, held it before her eyes.

"It is fraudulent," she said calmly, handing it back to the man. "Mr. Carson is not a thief."

At that moment Jerry, in burning anger, entered the room. Hot, dusty, travel-stained, his skin burned to a deep bronze, he confronted the pair.

But whatever doubts may have been in his mind were speedily resolved. For, with a cry of thankfulness, Leontine tottered toward him and fell into his arms.

His kisses were on her lips, and Diego, standing baffled at this unexpected turn of affairs, was completely helpless. He did not know what to do.

Jerry released the girl and turned upon Diego. He had mistaken him for his brother, whom he somewhat resembled; now, seeing his mistake, he was for the moment equally at a loss. But he saw Diego trying to conceal the piece of paper, and he remembered Leontine's words which he had heard as he entered.

"I think you made the suggestion that I was a thief? he inquired.

Diego did not answer; he tried to pocket the paper, but his hand shook so from fear that he was unable even to fold it. His eyes sought the door. Leontine interposed.

CHAPTER 5.

"Jerry, he says you gave a receipt for a loan of money to his brother Sebastian," she cried. "He says you borrowed from his brother in America, and that you pledged your father's property, and put the money for its sale into your ship instead of repaying him. That is your receipt."

Jerry, stung to the quick, stepped quickly before the door just in time to anticipate Diego.

"Let me see that receipt," he said.

"It doesn't matter," answered Diego.

"If that is my signature I claim the right to look at it. Perhaps I shall honor it."

Diego lifted his eyebrows; he thought now that Jerry meditated no violence, and, he was feeling more self-assurance. "The honor of a beggar, a cast-away?" he sneered. "No, senor. I shall return this to my brother, to act upon as he may see fit."

"Give that receipt," said Jerry, stepping toward Diego.

The Argentine, suddenly realizing that Jerry meant business, stepped back quickly. He ran into a desk which had been used by the merchant formerly for the transaction of domestic affairs, and, stumbling, saw and caught hold of a heavy iron ornament which John Walcott had kept there. He raised it threateningly in his hand and stood confronting Jerry, a sneer on his face, which was, nevertheless, pale from fear.

Jerry turned toward the girl.

"Dearest, will you leave us for a moment?" he asked.

"Jerry! What do you mean to do? I believe you. It is a forgery. He is not worth troubling about. Let him go, Jerry."

Jerry might have taken her at her word; it was hard to refuse her first request of him since their miraculous reunion. And his love was the over-whelming emotion in his heart at that moment.

But suddenly he saw Leontine's eyes dilate with fear. She stared over his shoulder.

"Jerry!" she shouted.

Jerry turned just in time to see Diego with the upraised iron ornament standing behind him. The man had not meant to attack him; it was his plan to rush past him to the door. In his fright he had hesitated between the two courses.

Jerry leaped upon Diego and snatched the implement from his hand. He turned to Leontine.

"Go, dear," he said.

The girl came uncertainly toward her lover. "Jerry, you won't hurt him?" she asked.

"Not if he hands over that forgery," he answered grimly. "I am just going to talk to him, my dear."

She left the room. At the door she caught a last glimpse of Jerry, standing with the iron ornament in his hand, and Diego, with a panther's snarling face, leaning against the desk.

When the door closed behind her Jerry turned to the Argentine.

"I want that receipt," he said. "I want to see it. You came here to lie to my fiancee and intimidate her. What action I shall take upon that shall be decided later. For the present, I want that receipt."

"Let me go!" shouted Diego, trying to dash past him.

"I will have that receipt," said Jerry, intercepting him.

With a curse and a snarl Diego flung himself upon the American. So wild was the fury of his impulse that at first he drove Jerry before him. His hands, with the sinewy strength of the Latin American, twined themselves about Jerry's throat. Jerry felt himself choking.

In fact, Diego, skilled in the fighting of the pampas, had taken the effectual way of throttling an opponent upon whom one springs unawares. He knew the course of the carotid artery. He had found it and was endeavouring to constrict it against the windpipe, thus shutting off the flow of blood to the brain and producing unconsciousness.

Jerry let the iron ornament slip from his hand and dashed both his fists into his opponent's face. But Diego's hands still caught at his throat. The room was turning black. The world swung round him. His face, covered with blood from Jerry's blows, Diego fought like the panther he was.

Round and round the room they wrestled. Leontine, who had not gone very far from the door, heard the sounds and flew back in terror to the library, where her father was chatting with Sebastian.

John Walcott, although not privy to the plot, suspected that something was in the wind. When Sebastian sent Diego into the room across the hall-way to talk with Leontine, he was sure of his suspicions. He read them, also, in Sebastian's nervous manner and his shaking hands.

Nobody had seen Jerry enter. The big door of the house was always open by day, and communicated directly with the hall.

The two rose to their feet as Leontine entered. She sprang to her father's side, her face white with fear.

"Come and help! Come and help!" she cried. "He is fighting him; he tried to murder him."

Now, for the first time, Walcott and Sebastian could hear the sounds of the fight.

"Who is trying to murder whom?" he asked.

"Diego is murdering Jerry."

"What! You are talking nonsense!" shouted John Walcott.

"I tell you Jerry has come back—back from the dead. Come! Come!"

She pulled her father toward the door, while Sebastian who was of much more courageous make-up than his brother, and alarmed for his safety, took the initiative. At the door were the house servants, white, terrified, and shaken, jabbering in excitement. Between them and the room in which the men were fighting was only the door; and yet it seemed to them an impassable barrier.

The rumor of Jerry Carson's return had already reached them.

CHAPTER 6.

Inside the room Jerry had, by a supreme effort, contrived to shake Diego's hands from his face. The Argentine was badly battered. Jerry released him and stooped to pick up the forged receipt, which had fallen to the ground. As he did so, Diego, misinterpreting the action, and thinking that Jerry was about to attack him again, stumbled as he tried to escape, slipped and fell backward, striking his head upon the heavy ornament which Jerry had thrown down.

His head crashed on the knobbed metal. He threw up his hands and struggled to rise. A singular change passed over his face; he opened his lips, muttered, and then fell back and lay still.

Jerry stooped over the prostrate man. He looked at him. The face of the Argentine was blanched. He seemed to have ceased to breathe. Jerry opened his shirt and placed his hand upon his breast. Feeling no flutter there he put his ear against

(Continued on next page).

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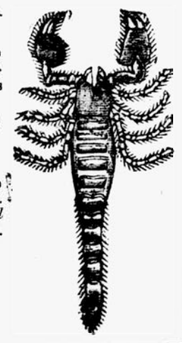


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The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

(Continued from previous page.)

it. The heart was beating no longer. Diego was dead.

Horrified, Jerry rose to his feet and stood staring down at the dead man. The home-coming had suddenly developed into a tragedy.

He picked up the iron ornament, now stained and splotched with blood. Holding it in his hand, he became aware that the door had opened and that a crowd of men and women was with him.

He turned dully. There stood Leontine and her father, side by side, the crying, gesticulating house-servants. Sebastian darted from the group and ran toward his brother's side.

Disregarding Jerry, he raised the dead man's head upon his knee and raised the eyelids. They fell again. He tried once more, and they remained open. On the white face of Diego Navarre was the ghost of the sneer that had disfigured it before.

Crouching there, Sebastian called upon his brother, beseeching him to live, using endearing terms such as a woman might have used. Diego, who was the younger, had always been his single unselfish thought since they had been boys together. Sebastian burst into uncontrollable weeping.

He got up. He approached Jerry. "Murderer!" he cried, shaking his fist in his face. "You have killed him. The law and God shall avenge him."

At the words Leontine darted between them. She flung her arms about her lover's neck and stood there, facing Sebastian in hot defiance.

"You lie!" she cried. "It was you who planned your brother's coming to me with that forged document in order to trick me. It was he who tried to kill Jerry, coming upon him from behind with the paper-weight. If he is dead, he was the would-be murderer."

The others had remained as if petrified during this exchange of words, but now the servants ran forward in a body and kneeled beside the corpse. All or them had loved Diego, who was extravagant in his largesses. Jerry, still dazed, realized all at once that the sentiment had grown hostile toward him.

As if in a dream he saw the merchant advance and look judicially from one side to the other. It flashed across his mind that his position might be wrongly interpreted. He felt dimly that everything just then depended upon John Walcott's attitude.

He placed one arm about Leontine and drew her towards him, standing a little forward so as to shield her from the sight of the dead man.

"I did not kill him," he said. "He had forged my name to a receipt. I demanded the paper. He refused it. I tried to take it from him and he attacked me and nearly strangled me. In falling he struck his head upon the paperweight."

"You lie!" screamed Sebastian, leaping forward and shaking his first again, while the tears streamed down his cheeks. "It was no forgery. It was true. It was your receipt for the money which I lent you in New York last year, to be repaid out of your father's property. And you embezzled the money and invested it in the crazy ship in which you sailed upon your madman's error. Here it is!"

He snatched the paper from the ground, where it had fallen, and held it out before the merchant. Jerry saw John Walcott read the signature and nod his head slowly; and suddenly it dawned upon him that he stood on treacherous ground, that every thing was being misinterpreted.

"There is his reason for the murder! Is it not good Is it not sound?" shouted Sebastian, still beside himself with passion.

And, very deliberately he pocketed the receipt and nodded to one of the servants, who had apparently been watching him, and left the room immediately. Only Leontine now stood with Jerry; the rest had drawn toward the body and looked at him in horror and disgust.

"I tell you he fell and struck his head on the paperweight," shouted Jerry. "Look at the back of his head where he bruised it."

"Look at his face!" screamed Sebastian, "where you struck him again and again. No fist could strike a face and leave such marks as those."

He stopped suddenly and cast his eyes toward the middle of Jerry's breast. A malignant smile crept across his features.

"Where is the paperweight? he shouted.

And suddenly Jerry understood why all had turned against him, why John Walcott had heeded Sebastian's impassioned words and his own not at all.

He was holding in his own hand the blood-stained paperweight.

He let it fall, and it went crashing to the floor almost as if the balance scale of justice had kicked the beam.

In the dreadful silence that followed the servant who had gone out returned. Behind him walked two policemen. They looked at John Walcott, who nodded toward Jerry once more. They strode toward him and ranged themselves, one upon either side.

Jerry saw the averted or menacing faces; he turned to Leontine. He said nothing, but looked into her face in question.

And he saw there the old love still, but, mingled with it, wonder, and doubt, and fear. Her eyes flinched before his and sought the paperweight beside him.

Jerry squared his shoulders and held out his hands to the policemen.

(END OF FIRST EPISODE.)

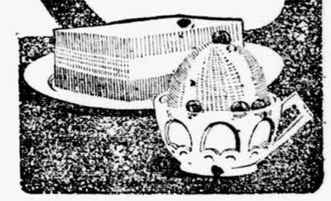
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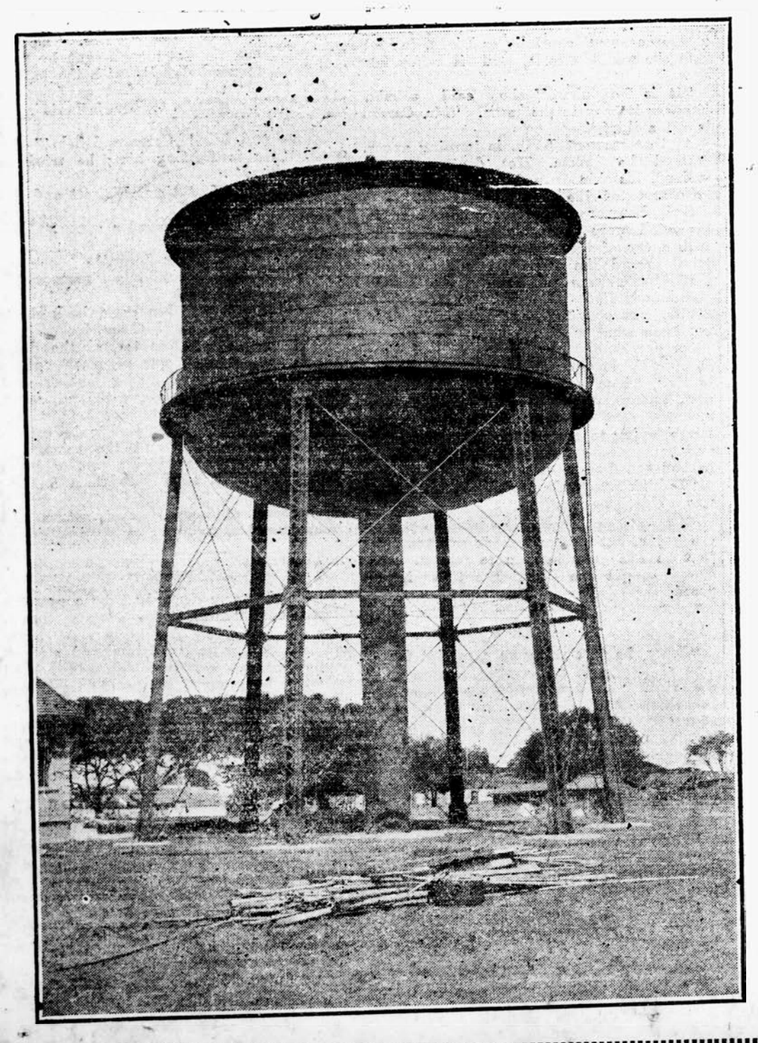
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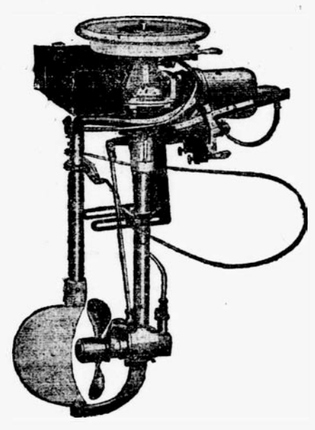
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